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STATE CONVENTIONS.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Gen. Grant and Gov. Curtin for President and Vice-President.

Assembling of the New-York State Democratic Convention.

The Platform Adopted---Speeches by Ex-Gov. Seymour, S. J. Tilden and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 11.

The Pennsylvania Union Republican State Convention assembled to-day in this city, at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of making nominations for the offices of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and also to take decided action regarding the nominations to be made in the National Convention for President. The attendance of delegates was both prompt and full. The Academy was handsomely decorated for the occasion with a profusion of banners and colors, while preparation had been made to manifest in gas jets the probable action of the Convention in announcing Gen. GRANT as the choice of the Pennsylvania Republican Party for the office of President.

From the moment that the Convention was called to order by Col. FRANK JORDAN, Chairman of the State Central Committee, it was evident that the delegates present would present an unbroken front in declaring Gen. GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency. Col. WM. B. MANN, District Attorney for this city, was made temporary chairman, and he took occasion, in his opening speech, to say that the evidences around and about the Convention were unmistakable that Gen. GRANT was the unanimous choice of the Republican Party for President of the United States, adding, that a soldier faithful to the country in the hour of her peril and in the extremity of her distress, can be safely relied upon to execute her laws now that her foes are subdued, her power asserted and her authority reëstablished. He also announced that the favorite son of Philadelphia, EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN, would undoubtedly be the choice of the people of the Keystone State for Vice-President.

Both these announcements were received by the Convention with enthusiastic applause, echoed by the people assembled in the auditorium.

The appointment of committee on organization and resolutions was soon made by the Chairman. The result being that Gen. LEMUEL TODD was unanimously elected permanent President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents, Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS, of Zouave fame, leading the list.

Upon taking the chair Gen. TODD made a long and eloquent speech. He said that the fell spirit of treason, which had plunged the country in civil war and caused stupendous sacrifices of life and treasure, had not been exorcised by the surrender of its armies, but had survived that catastrophe, and had, after thwarting needful legislation, demoralized and corrupted the highest public functionaries, aided by a recreant and depraved Chief Magistrate. Its adherents had insolently demanded immunity from punishment, and claimed more power than ever before. He accused ANDREW JOHNSON with having, in subservience to this intention of the disloyal sentiment of the country, falsified all his pledges and professions, treacherously betrayed the trust confided to his keeping, prostituted his patronage, shamelessly affiliated with traitors, and defied the known will of the people. Speaking of the impeachment and arraignment of the President, the speaker said there was no doubt that he would be convicted and deposed. Passing rapidly from impeachment, Gen. TODD touched upon reconstruction, and declared it to be the duty of the Convention and the Pennsylvania Republicans to resist all such designs, and proclaim their unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the faith and honor of the Government, by paying to the last dollar its bonds, according to the pledges made when issued, so that no stain or shadow could rest upon their disloyalty, so triumphantly tested during the war. Speaking of the nomination of a Presidential candidate, Gen. TODD eloquently remarked that, as four years ago, while the country was trembling with the shock of battle, all eyes were fixed on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the civilian, and all hopes of all loyal hearts were clustered around him, confiding in his probity, honesty and wisdom for guidance and deliverance. So now in the midst of civil convulsions and organic reconstruction, with one accord all eyes and all hearts turn with undoubting confidence, trust and hope to the unsurpassed and unrivalled soldier, ULYSSES S. GRANT, and demand his elevation to the Presidency, like his great martyred predecessor he enjoys the personal affection of the people, who love him for his purity and simplicity; honor him for his splendid achievements, his heroic integrity, unflinching performance of duty and brave outspoken condemnation of Presidential usurpation and unfaithfulness.

These sentiments were greeted with unbounded applause. The vast auditorium ringing with the cheers of those within hearing of the Speaker's voice. While waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to report. Mr. H. B. SWOPE, of Clearfield, moved that the names of ULYSSES S. GRANT and ANDREW G. CURTIN be considered the Pennsylvania ticket for President and Vice-President at the Chicago Convention.

Hon. RUSSELL EVERETT, of Allegheny, made an amendment, in substituting BENJAMIN WADE for CURTIN as Vice-President.

A brief skirmish ensued, as the Convention was fresh in harness, necessitating the yeas and nays. Gen. GRANT received the unanimous vote of the Convention. CURTIN received 109 votes, WADE 22, while an erratic member gave his vote in a ponderous way for Secretary STANTON.

On motion of Gen. JAMES A. BEAVER, the names of Gen. HARTRANFT and Gen. CAMPBELL were unanimously nominated for reëlection to the offices of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General.

The Convention then elected G. MORRISON COATES of Philadelphia, and THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh, Electors at Large, the delegates at large being led by Col. FORNEY.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a very voluminous series, in which they denounced Mr. JOHNSON, supported Congress on the impeachment question, and announced GRANT and CURTIN as their unanimous nominees for President and Vice-President. The Wade faction, led by the delegation from Allegheny County, made an energetic opposition to this latter clause, and some durable sweetbitting was the result. Protest hindering the business on hand. The minority would not have CURTIN crammed down their throats, and the friends of Gov. CURTIN were determined that the delegates to the National Convention should be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for GRANT and CURTIN. THE WADE men fought well and skillfully; cried "gag law," and stigmatized Gov. CURTIN as a Conservative; but they were overruled by the majority under the lead of Mr. SWOPE, who swayed the Convention, as he pleased throughout the entire proceedings. Col. MANN thought a Conservative was a man who only ate what was good for him, while a Radical took only mustard. New-York had gone unanimous for FENTON, and Pennsylvania must do the same by CURTIN. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 89 to 40. The defiant little Allegheny Delegation voting together in the negative.

Mr. MCCLURE offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of one from each Congressional District to report delegates to the National Convention, to be approved by the State Convention.

This caused an angry excitement on the part of the Wademen, who announced their purpose of making a fight on the question, and filibustered for an adjournment. Their fire was drawn, however, by the Curtinites, who agreed to adjourn for a night session which was occupied until a late hour by acrimonious debate, the Curtin men having got Gen. CAMERON on the hip, he furnishing the animus of the opposition, as both GROW and GEARY had withdrawn. They caused the adoption of a resolution by a vote of 84 to 47, while the Committee were deliberating on candidates for the National Convention, the President was authorized by the resolution to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and all their members, except those from Philadelphia. The report of Nominating Committee being adopted the Convention adjourned *sine die*, having presented the singular spectacle of a radical body of politicians nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, who are claimed by the minority to be Conservative Republicans.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held this evening by the Republicans, at Concert Hall, the evening session of the Convention not being generally known. Gen. PREVOST occupied the Chair, and speeches were made by Hon. JOHN COVODE, Gen. CAMPBELL, and others of local celebrity.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of the resolutions adopted:

That the great Republican Party of America, without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated a division of the Union, and perpetuated human Slavery, with the aid, comfort and full approval of the present Democratic Party, is in force present or another peril and another trial: elects as its candidate for President in 1868, reélecting him in 1864, it is now called upon to decide whether all sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been in vain, but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason, under the influence of a man who, clothed with the confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the wise and patriotic stand taken by a loyal Congress.

That we add our voice to the loud acclaims in favor of Gen. U. S. GRANT as the Republican candidate for President, and in so doing feel that we are not only responding to the wishes of constituents, or helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that great soldier, but preparing the way for that substantial triumph which will perpetuate the Republican party, preserves and perpetuates Republican creeds.

That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor, or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law.

That the soldiers and sailors of the Union who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field, and stood true to the principles which they vindicated, and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of the loyal people; and as they saved the country by trials, sufferings and sacrifices, they have considerable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

That the thanks of our most cordial thanks to EDWIN M. STANTON for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted usurpations of the faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

That as experience is alike the best instructor of men and nations, so experience of rebellion has strengthened confidence in the pledges and precepts of the Declaration of Independence, and that with these as our guiding star the Republican Party must always succeed.

Resolved, That by the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, all domestic dissensions and factious opposition to complete the reconstruction of the Union on the firm foundations laid by the wise and judicious legislation of the past Congress, will be immediately suppressed and harmony and good feeling restored, settled relations of business established and the revival and improvement of all disturbed sources of national wealth and prosperity will be secured, when it is at once made manifest that the people of this country are firmly fixed in their determination that the fruit of the late bloody and obstinate struggle shall not be lost, and that the factious and rebellious resistance to the laws shall be effectually overthrown which attempted to subvert the Government by savage cruelty, rapine and murder; that Pennsylvania proudly tenders to the loyal people of the Union Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, her great war Governor and soldiers' friend; that every American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, is entitled to the protection of the nation and its flag, and while it is incumbent on the Government to initiate negotiations for the establishment of international law, expatriation, recognizing naturalization by one nation as terminating the allegiance due to another, and conferring all the rights of citizenship, it is nevertheless its duty to vindicate its people of all classes from oppression or interference at home and abroad. That no contrast so eloquent could be presented as that between the loud professions of ANDREW JOHNSON and the silent patriotism of ULYSSES S. GRANT; that as one deals in promises to deceive, the other deals in acts that command; and that while JOHNSON has falsified pledge after pledge away from his many voluntary covenants, GRANT has accepted equal justice and Radical Republicanism as part alike of conscience and duty.

That the public debt incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation, is a sacred obligation binding the people to its payment in utmost good faith, and to the full extent of its legal requirements; that the greatest prudence, judgment and skill requisite, should, as far as attainable, be employed at once to maintain the public faith and credit, and prevent the burden as light as practicable upon the productive industry of the country, and the wages and proceeds of labor; that it is the dictate of sound policy as well as of greatest wisdom that the domestic industry of the country should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws, and that in whatever particular the existing laws on the subject are defective, they should be amended and made efficient for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of raising a revenue for the Government when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of legal and personal rights.

Resolved, That the Delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention, to assemble in Chicago, are hereby instructed to cast their vote as a unit, through their Chairman, in favor of GRANT for President and CURTIN for Vice-President, they being distinctly declared the choice of the people of the State for these positions; and that the right of substitution for absent delegates shall be solely with the delegation from the State.

The resolutions were divided, and all of them, except the last, adopted.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Selection of Delegates to the National Convention—Speeches by Ex-Gov. Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Marshall B. Champlain—The Platform.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 11.

The State Convention to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention met at Tweddle Hall to-day.

The Convention was called to order soon after 12 o'clock by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the State Committee, who said:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I congratulate you that amid the booming of Republican cannon we have not lost entirely, but only a little in one of the small States of New-England, and that the Democratic army is still unterrified to-day. [Applause.] Assembled to open the campaign in several of the most important States of the country by commencing with the great Commonwealth of New-York, and followed by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, [applause,] we will carry the Democratic banner over the States that are destined to dominate over this country. [Cries of "Good."] We scarcely hoped to carry, and we are not depressed or daunted that we have not completely carried the little State of New-Hampshire. But I congratulate you that, with a unanimity, with a zeal that I have never seen equaled, with one heart, with one mind, the Democracy of New-York, by their delegated representatives are here to-day. [Applause.] So gratifying, so complete, so consanguineous is the feeling that pervades this representation that by the unanimous instruction of the State Committee, I have been directed to propose that for this occasion, though not as a precedent, that you shall dispense with a temporary organization, and I am requested to move for the permanent organization, the name of Hon. MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN as your President. [Cheers.]

The nomination was carried unanimously, and Mr. CONNELLY, of New-York, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Erie, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. CHAMPLAIN to the chair. On reaching the platform, Mr. CHAMPLAIN said:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: We have assembled as the representatives of the triumphant Democracy of the Empire State, to collect the tangled shreds of American liberty, and weave anew the fabric of the Republic. We meet to name the men who, on the part of the majority of the citizens of this State, are to designate a President of the re-United States, and to inaugurate a political campaign, which shall reestablish the Republican Government. We meet in the midst of a revolution, to deliberate calmly, and act decidedly for the national interests. Three years after the close of the war for the Union, the Union is not restored. Ten States, in violation of the national faith, are unrepresented in Congress, and held as military dependencies. The expenses of a standing army are continued in time of profound peace, to overawe the population. The people are taxed beyond endurance to prevent the reestablishment of a civil government. The laboring classes are suffering for lack of employment, and the desolate cry of hunger is heard in the cities of the North and South alike. The commercial and manufacturing interests are depressed, and distrust pervades all departments of business. The country demands peace, and it is denied; it demands rest, and it is treated to fresh schemes of reconstruction. The people are deliberately cheated of the legitimate fruits of a conflict which was to secure national integrity, constitutional liberty, and the rights of States and individuals. The Radical Congress at Washington is the sole cause of all this. The only obstruction in the way of complete restoration of the Union and of public prosperity, avowedly acting outside of the Constitution, in the usurpation of power, it openly proclaims its independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government; it seeks to render the Supreme Court powerless, to pass upon the Constitutionality of its legislation; it has degraded the Presidential office, and now proposes to depose the President and absorb his powers. By steady steps Congress is grasping the whole Government to wield in the interest of a faction. It threatens the impeachment of the President for refusing to become a party to the Radical conspiracy to undermine and overthrow the Government. But to-day Congress, not the President, is impeached before the high court of the American people. It is impeached as the assassin of the Constitution, and the liberties it was framed to protect, and it is our duty to arrange the preliminaries of the great trial set down for November next. I have confidence that the Democracy of New-York will demonstrate their appreciation of the emergency in which they are called to act; that they will select their wisest and most potent statesmen as their representatives in the national council, and that they will not hesitate to declare, in tones that should be heard wherever the love of freedom exists, that this foul and wicked sectional conspiracy shall not be consummated; that the American Republic shall live, and that the blessings of constitutional government and civil liberty, which are our birthright, shall be our children's heritage.

THE LISTS OF OFFICERS.

Mr. TWEED moved for Vice-Presidents the following, which were carried:

First District—John J. Bradley, Edward Hogan.

Second District—William A. Brown; Kings; E. G. Sutherland, Westchester.

Third District—William C. Lamont, Schoharie; J. H. Meach, Greene.

Fourth District—C. M. NOXON, Saratoga; Caleb Wells, Washington.

Fifth District—Delos Dewolf, Oswego; Dewitt C. Grove, Oneida.

Sixth District—L. S. Burdett, Otsego; J. S. Halsey, Tompkins.

Seventh District—William C. Dryer, Ontario; Henry A. Pomroy, Cayuga.

Eighth District—Abram Thorne, Erie; Sherbron B. Piper, Niagara.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the following Secretaries, and they were selected:

H. A. Beebe, Tioga; James HAYS, New-York; Wm. M. Graham, Orange; Richard B. Ellsworth, St. Lawrence; J. F. Phelps, Chautauqua; Francis A. Gobe, Kings.

JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, announced that he held the proceedings of the Convention of the Ninth District of Kings, which led him to believe that he was entitled to represent that District in this Convention. Some of his friends thought differently; others held that he was clearly entitled so to do. He knew that the interests of party, involving, as they do, the best interests of the country, are paramount to any personal consideration, and therefore he felt compelled to do what, perhaps, he ought not to do, and waive the claim he represented. He would not contest the seat. [Cheers.]

On motion, the rules of the Assembly were accepted for the government of the Convention. The roll of delegates was called, and all the counties were found to be represented.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Mr. DELOS DE WOLF moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair to hear suggestions from the delegates, and report the names of two persons from each Congressional District, and the names of four persons from the State at large to the delegates from New-York to the Democratic National Convention in 1868; also, the names of four persons as alternate delegates at large.

Resolved, That the delegation to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof; and, in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, a vacancy is regarded as created, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same; and it is hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation or otherwise.

Mr. J. C. JACOBS moved a committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions, and that all resolutions offered in Convention be referred to said committee without debate. Carried.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

Mr. PHILO WHITE, of Oneida, moved the following, which was referred:

Resolved, further, That although there are many distinguished and favorite sons of the State of New-York in the Democratic ranks, who would, by their unblemished characters, brilliant talents and eminent public services, honor and dignify the highest official post under our Government, yet yielding up individual preferences on the altar of our afflicted country, we would with all deference suggest that there is no one of our eminent statesmen whose gifts of heart and mind, cultivated intellect, suavity of manner as a gentleman, and ripe experience during a brilliant career of public service, would command the popular favor, especially as he is adapted to the present great emergency, when our cherished republican institutions are menaced with extinction, as the name as that man Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida County.

Mr. PETER CAGGER moved that the Resolutions and Declaration of Principles handed in by the Committee of the Mozart Organization of New-York to the State Committee, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

Mr. LUDDINGTON moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite the attendance of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and request him to address the Convention.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. LUDDINGTON, of Onondaga, LITTLE, of Steuben, and CORNELL, of New-York, were appointed such Committee.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The President announced the Committee to select delegates to the National Convention, as follows:

First District—Messrs. W. M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly.

Second District—Messrs. Fred. S. Massey and E. G. Sutherland.

Third District—Messrs. Peter Cagger and R. S. Andrews.

Fourth District—Messrs. Z. C. Platt and C. M. Noxon.

Fifth District—Messrs. Delos De Wolf and Peter Kirley.

Sixth District—Messrs. J. S. Hulsey and William C. Bentley.

Seventh District—Messrs. W. H. Bowman and A. Bradner.

Eighth District—Messrs. Lorenzo Morris and Chas. A. Conalds.

COMMITTEE OF RESOLUTIONS.

The President announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Messrs. William Heichman, H. W. Genet, A. B. Congee, L. A. Edwards, F. A. Laflin, C. J. Lansing, L. G. McDonald, J. D. Featherstone, A. N. Luddington, De Witt C. Grove, Geo. Becker, E. H. Hill, J. F. Little, D. D. Leffler, Jones K. Button, C. F. Bissell.

A recess was taken till 3:30 o'clock P. M.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

When the Convention reassembled there were loud calls for SEYMOUR, and when Mr. SEYMOUR appeared upon the stage he was received with repeated cheers. After discussing other topics, he spoke as follows on the financial questions:

The questions of finance, of debt and taxation have harassed all nations, and perplexed statesmen in all periods. We have got to meet them surrounded with new difficulties and dangers. We do not yet know the full sum of the liquidated and unliquidated claims. The monthly statements show that it is a swelling flood, whose volume is not yet measured, and whose depth is unplumbed. Our people are unused to a Government which pries into every private transaction to exact tribute. They are bewildered with the train of spies, informers and officials, always brought into use where taxes are taken from one class and paid to another. The irritation is increased when the creditor enjoys beyond an ample and usurious interest, special privileges and exemptions. There is a greater peril. We were once divided into free and slave States. The antagonism in the end filled our land with bloodshed and mourning. As the public bonds are mainly held in one corner of our country, we are now divided into debtor and creditor States. What will be the end of this? At an early stage of the war we warned the party in power against the fearful result of their policy. We warned them in vain; nay more, As if bent upon making ruin certain, they built up a Banking system which was to have a monopoly of putting out currency, which was to get double usury interest from the Government upon its bonds and interest from the people upon the currency issued upon those bonds. To render its monopoly complete, all other banks were taxed out of existence. But greediness and folly did not stop here. These banks were not allotted to the different States so there could be even geographical fairness, but the States which held the bonds which had the most wealth and made the most money out of the war, were allowed to absorb nearly the whole of the three hundred millions of dollars to which they were limited; while the States with the most needed currency in their transactions were cut off. Let me give one instance to show upon what rule the spoils of victory and the burdens of the war were distributed. The State of Massachusetts has of the banking privilege fifty-six millions, Illinois nine millions; yet Illinois is the more populous State, and to sanction its produce to market needs more currency than any State in the Union. But when men must be had to fill the ranks of our armies, then each State must give its quota. Now, we have ever had a plain rule to get at the just share of taxes and burdens. Taxation and representation must go together; but a new system was gotten up for the quota. They were based upon the enrollment of able-bodied men. Under this rule there were endless questions as to liability to be enrolled, and consequences of law. Orders and counter-orders and explanatory orders were put forth by the Provost Marshal-General, until every one was bewildered. But under all this there were quiet manipulations which made the following result: In Democratic districts in this State the men were held to be vigorous and robust and fit to bear arms; in Republican districts they were loyal but weakly. In Massachusetts men, as a class, were so feeble that a Congressional district could only send 2,167; in Illinois, districts had to send 4,004. So much for the burthens. How was the spoil divided? We find that bank stock was given to Massachusetts at the rate of $52 to each inhabitant, and to Illinois at the rate of $6 to each. The record will show how earnestly, in this place and elsewhere, we protested against this madness and folly. Alarmed at this new source of danger to our country, as it was a period of great distress in the West, in my message of 1864 I urged the Legislature to reduce the tolls on Western produce, or to carry it toll free, in order to check the hostile feelings growing against the Atlantic States. But I urged in vain. Our canals were in the hands of thieves and robbers, who would not let these tolls be diverted from their own pockets. The shadow of this sectional question now falls upon us. It has made confusion in the Republican ranks in Congress. The resolution to pay Government bonds in gold, which was confidently brought forward at the begining of the session, sleeps in the Committee rooms and will never see the light again. Men of both parties at the West will struggle to be foremost in measures which will meet the feelings of that section. It has been proposed to pay most of these bonds in the paper money called greenbacks, and it is claimed that this will save the people four hundred millions without doing injustice to their holders, as it was alleged it was the contract they should thus be paid. This is denied by others, and it is clear that the proposal has excited alarm, not only as to the mode of payment but as to a growing feeling in favor of repudiating the whole debt. This springs out of the stupid folly which exempted the bondholders from taxation, which lowered the price of the bond, as it made from the beginning a distrust that a measure so odious would endanger their payment. The next cause of this feeling is the fact that the party in power, to shield themselves from the odium of crushing taxation, gave out that this is necessary to pay our debts; when in fact two-thirds of the money wrung from the people is wasted in corruption or lavished upon officials, or spent in upholding the enormous cost of our Government under its policy of keeping one-third of the States out of the Union by military force. The whole odium of this taxation they throw upon the debt and the bondholders. The last and perhaps the greatest peril to the public credit and honor is the fact, which meets us at every turn and annoys wherever met, that the bondholder is paid in coin, while honest labor gets a debased paper money. This state of affairs alarms every thoughtful man. How are these perils to be averted? We boldly and honestly met these questions at the last election in this State and we won a triumph that astonished the country and terrified our opponents. We will meet them in the same spirit in our national councils, and we will sweep corruption and usurpation out of the national capital. We will show that a return to economy, honesty and constitutional order is demanded alike by the interest of the tax-payer and the public creditor, by the bondholder and the laborer. This sectional division of our country into debtor and creditor States has caused much anxiety in the minds of thoughtful men lest it should distract the counsels of our party. While, on the one hand, the oppressive legislation which burdens the West with high tariffs, together with the fact that the revenues drawn from all sections are mainly paid out to one, excited deep feeling; while on the other hand the bonds so unwisely and wastefully issued have gone into the hands of innocent holders, who, to a vast amount, are compulsory owners. It is a mistake to suppose that they are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of courts or the action of trustees, have been invested in Government bonds. The well to do laborer, and the insurance companies and savings banks, are in fact held in trust for, and are the reliance of the great body of active business and laboring men or women, or of widows and orphans. The savings banks of this State, which are the depositories of the poor, or of persons of limited means, hold about $60,000,000 of Government bonds. The whole amount of the debt of New-York in the various forms of trust will not fall below $200,000,000. If we look into other States we shall see that only a small share of these bonds are held by men known as capitalists. But they belong in fact, if not in form to the business, the active and laboring members of society. The destruction of these securities would make a wide-spread ruin and distress which would reach into every workshop and every home however humble. We are not influenced in our views either by hostility to or regard for the wealthy, but with a sole purpose to do right. For that class of men called capitalists I have no peculiar respect, for they have shown but little respect for themselves. They have never been up to a sense of the truth, that wealth and power carry with them duties and responsibilities. While a British peer of the realm goes to the hustings, through scenes of rudeness and violence unknown at our elections, our men of wealth in the City of New-York feel they have not enough of character to carry out the duties of citizenship. They labor under a sense of uncertainty of position, which has existed up by a careful discharge of the rougher duties of life. I do not complain that they are not with us, but that they are nowhere when political duty is to be done. Absorbed in their greed for gain, they have without one manly protest seen the shipping of their city, which was the pride and glory of our nation, swept from the seas by selfish and sectional legislation. One hour of indignant protest from the great commercial cities of Europe would have saved us from this humiliation. I can never forget when a cruel and wicked wrong was done to the poor and laboring classes of their fellow-citizens by those who swelled their incomes by their toil. These men looked on with cold indifference when, as chief magistrate of this State, I struggled to right the wrong, amidst a storm of abuse and calumny—not one of them ever looked to see if there was justice in my charges; nay, most of them, with selfish cowardice, swelled the chorus of detamation. So gross were the outrages of which I complained that even their authors were forced by the proof to let go their hold upon the throats of their victims. In this struggle of poverty against capital (or it was against the districts where the poorer classes lived that this cruelty was leveled,) there was no word of sympathy or inquiry from the capitalists who should have shielded the laborers. It gives me great pleasure at this point to do justice to my political opponents. At a time when party passions were envenomed, and personal prejudice against myself were at their height, a Republican assembly of this State made an unanimous vote of thanks for my efforts to correct these errors, when they saw I was in the right and they had been in the wrong. It was a noble act of courtesy and justice. I deem it my duty to speak frankly on this subject of the debt. We owe it to our friends in other States to let them know our position, so that we may not fall into the fatal error of making sectional questions a part of our national platform. They would with justice reproach us if we suffered them to hinder us in our battle in this great State, which must be won or our country is lost. We have issues enough with the party in power, upon which we think as one man, to overwhelm it with disgrace and defeat. We must not distract our councils with questions, however important they may be upon which there is so much of doubt and which cannot be settled for many years to come. We must not thus turn away the public mind from the dangers which threaten the immediate destruction of the fabric of our Governments and the liberties of our people. Even now the hand of usurpation is stretched out to rob us of our rights, and it must be struck down first of all. Whatever our views may be, the payment of this debt will fall upon the future. Do what we may, a generation that will come after us, will decide its mode, and without regard to anything that we may say. The depressed industry of our land, its suffering labor, demands that the load of taxation shall be lightened. Our debt is not due until fifteen years from this time. How few of those who now discuss this question will be living then? If in the meanwhile our country is well governed, if there is no occupancy in the conduct of its affairs, and the rights and liberties of our people shall be unimpaired, our population will be increased from thirty-five to fifty millions; our wealth will be more than doubled; then this debt will rest more lightly upon greater numbers and greater wealth than it presses today upon the depressed industry and disheartened spirit of the people. At our last election in this State we won a victory which gave new hope to the friends of constitutional order throughout the land; it gave joy to the hearts who seek an honest administration of public affairs. We won that victory because we lifted our standard high. There came up to uphold our banner the laborer, the tax-payer, and the bondholder, for they saw that we were battling for economy, for honesty, and honor in the conduct of public affairs; they felt that these were demanded by our common interests; that the weight of Government did not grow out of the cost of upholding the honor of the country, but the cost of supporting a dishonest and dishonorable party in power. We deeply regret that our position should be censured in any quarter, but we cannot lower our standard. We will not betray those who came up to its support. It is enough that honor forbids this, even if we could stoop to aught that is less than honorable. Even policy would dictate that this great State should be held firm and steadfast in its position if we hope to save the country from the dangers which menace it. There is a perfect accord in the Democratic ranks as to the policy, and need of honesty, and economy, but there is some difference of opinion as to the construction of the contract with the public creditor. Some hold that it is right and that it is due to the tax-payers that we should save what we could by paying the principal of the debt in currency; but they underrate the force of their own arguments. It is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bondholders and the tax-payers are antagonistic. The fact is overlooked that in order to make any saving, by giving the bondholder a debased and worthless paper, we would bring upon ourselves disaster and dishonor which will cost a hundredfold what we can save. It means that we are to give to the laborer for his toil a base currency; it means that the honor of our country shall be stained; it means that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion; it means that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the comforts of life; it means that the tax-payers shall be burdened by a Government proved to be corrupt and imbecile, by this very depreciation of its money. We cannot afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost. When a dishonest merchant or a corrupt Government wishes to make large profit in speculation in their own paper, they must dishonor themselves as much as they can. There is a great gain in this plan as upheld by Messrs. BUTLER and STEVENS. They not only propose to pay in depreciated paper, but they are doing what they can to dishonor the character and credit of the country. If they carry out their corrupt, revolutionary schemes, they will pay off the debt with paper which is not worth ten cents on the dollar. There is no Democrat living who thinks this can be done with safety, or that it is for the interest of the tax-payer at the East or West. Every Democrat demands a policy of peace, order and economy, and just so far as he gains that he lifts up the national credit; he helps the tax-payer and does justice to the bondholder; he makes our currency as good as sterling coin, for that will raise with the public credit. The error is in supposing that under a Democratic Administration the currency would still stand fixed at a discount of one-quarter, that is to say, we are to fail as our opponents have failed. The nation's credit cannot be bought at a profit, unless the nation's character is dishonored. If we come into power there will be no discredit on our currency, no speculation in paying our bonds in paper. I thank God that the faith which we all hold as one man seeks to level up, not to level down. It means that sterling coin shall ring again on the counter of the tradesman and glitter in the palm of labor, and gladden the heart of the wounded soldier. Our friends forget the force of their own argument when they show how the debt will be paid and taxation lightened by economy and honesty; they also show our paper money will be made as good as gold. The downward course of the men in power admits of trafficking in the honor of the country; they sink it to that point that the payment of the debt will be an easy matter, but it will be at the cost of the honor, the peace and welfare of our land. While, therefore, we may differ as to the construction of the contract with the public creditor, we must not confound the positions of those who think it right to pay in paper, but who battle to make that paper as good as gold, with the position of those who mean not only to pay in paper, but who are also destroying the value of that paper. That is repudiation. We are not trying to give paper to the bondholders, but gold and silver to the people. There is nothing to fear from those who think, by the contract, you should take paper, if they take a course which will make that paper good as gold. There is everything to fear from those who are driving on to bankruptcy, and it matters not what their professions may be. We appeal to the bondholders to join with the tax-payers at the East and West in saving our country. We hold no bonds but in common with you; we want the money wrung from us not squandered in the corrupt, treasonable and revolutionary schemes, but used to pay our debts. Then you will get your dues and we shall be lightened of our lands. Help us to put men out of power who try to put all the odium of taxation upon you while they grasp the proceeds—who endanger your claims by putting you in the light of a favored class, not because they give you a better, but the people a worse currency. Help us to wipe out as soon as we can this debt, with its unpopular exemptions, lest the men who, justifying repudiation by States separately, shall also declare for it by their joint action in Congress. If it is possible that you, more than we, are interested, in putting an end to the mad career of Congress, we appeal to those who guard by the policies of insurance against the dangers of fire which may sweep away that property; to those who try by life insurance to make provision for their families when death takes them away; to those who have put their slender earnings into Savings Banks, so that they may have some support in sickness or misfortune, to see if they have not a deep interest in stopping our Government in its career of bankruptcy and dishonor. We implore them to bear in mind that the only security they have for the sacred purposes of their policies and deposits are the bonds of the Government, and those will be worthless if there is not an Administration put in power which will seek to bring back peace and order and economy and honesty to our country. We appeal to the bondholders to help rescue our country from the hands of corrupt and wasteful men. In doing they will not only best secure their own interests, but will gain the good will and gratitude of the oppressed laborers and tax-payers.

The speaker was warmly applauded at the close.

ADDRESS OF MR. TILDEN.

In response to loud calls, SAMUEL J. TILDEN spoke at length, reviewing the history of the two political parties and contending that the policy of the Republicans has been, and is, to impoverish the country, centralize power, paralyze industry, multiply taxation, and elevate the negro while degrading the white man,

DELEGATES SELECTED.

DELOS DE WOLF, of the Committee appointed to select delegates to the National Convention on the 4th of July, in New-York, reported the following, which was adopted by acclamation.

Delegates at Large.

Horatio Seymour; alternate, Augustus C. Hand; Samuel J. Tilden, alternate, George W. McLean; Sanford E. Church, alternate, Albert P. Lanning; Henry C. Murphy, Alternate, George Law.

District Delegates.

First District—Erastus Brooks, Richmond County; John Armstrong, Queens County.

Second District—James B. Craig, Kings County; William Marshall, Kings County.

Third District—Alexander McCue, Kings County; James Murphy, Kings County.

Fourth District—Joseph Dowling, New-York County; Michael Norton; New-York County.

Fifth District—William M. Tweed, New-York County; John Morrissey, New-York County.

Sixth District—Emanuel B. Hart, New-York County; Oswald Ottendorffer, New-York County.

Seventh District—Charles O. Cornell, New-York County; Charles E. Loew, New-York County.

Eighth District—Augustus Schell, New-York County; A. Oakey Hall, New-York County.

Ninth District—Albert Cardozo, New-York County; Edward Jones, New-York County.

Tenth District—Collin Talmie, Putnam County; Robert Cochran, Westchester County.

Eleventh District—James D. Becker, Sullivan County; Enoch Carter, Orange County.

Twelth District—Henry A. Tilden, Columbia County; Charles Wheaton, Dutchess County.

Thirteenth District—Jacob Hardenbergh, Ulster County; George Beach, Greene County.

Fourteenth District—Wm. Cassidy, Albany County; Charles Goodyear, Schoharie County.

Fifteenth District—Moses Warren, Rensselaer County; Emerson E. Davis, Washington County.

Sixteenth District—Timothy Hoyle, Clinton County; Halsey D. Wing, Warren County.

Seventeenth District—Samuel B. Gordon, St. Lawrence County; Darius W. Lawrence, Franklin County.

Eighteenth District—Cornelius A. Russell, Saratoga County; Col. Simon Sammons, Montgomery County.

Nineteenth District—Luther J. Burdett, Otsego County; John F. Hariburd, Jr., Chenango County.

Twentieth District—Allen C. Beach, Jefferson County; Lorenzo Caryl, Herkimer County.

Twenty-first District—Francis Kiernan, Oneida County; George H. Sanford, Oneida County.

Twenty-second District—William C. Allen, Oswego County; Charles Stebbins, Jr., Madison County.

Twenty-third District—James P. Haskins, Onondaga County; John A. Green, Jr., Onondaga County.

Twenty-fourth District—Elmore P. Rose, Cayuga County; Charles L. Lyon, Wayne County.

Twenty-fifth District—Joseph L. Lewis, Ontario County; Lester B. Faulkner, Livingston County.

Twenty-sixth District—Hiram A. Beebe, Tioga County; Jeremiah McGuire, Schuyler County.

Twenty-seventh District—Marshall B. Champlain, Allegheny County; Daniel C. Howell, Steuben County.

Twenty-eighth District—George W. Miller, Monroe County; Henry J. Sickies, Orleans County.

Twenty-ninth District—Sherburn B. Piper, Niagara County; Henry J. Richmond, Genesee County.

Thirtieth District—Joseph Warren, Erie County; William Williams, Erie County.

Thirty-first District—Chas. H. Lee, Chatauqua County; Lyman Sutton, Cattaraugus County.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. Hon. A. B. CONGER, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy of New-York assembled at this extraordinary juncture of public affair

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Disraeli Triumphant—Brilliant Issue of a Long Struggle with Fortune—The Discovery of Rev. Runaway Speke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

The announcement of the resignation of Lord DERBY as Prime Minister came upon the town rather unexpectedly yesterday. It would have caused less surprise if it had happened last week, immediately upon the valedictory leader in the *Times*. But the other papers have all been repeating from day to day announcements of the noble Lord's recovery, and hence the circumstances under which the House of Commons met yesterday were not free from excitement. This was evident in the appearance of the lobby—that hall just outside the door of the House in which strangers are allowed to go to converse with members. It was crowded with people. The members themselves showed the influence of an unusual event, and Mr. BRIGHT stood explaining the new complications to a knot of friends. Mr. GLADSTONE looked full of thought, and it would not be very wonderful if he went away impressed with the strange destiny which has made his rival, long the butt and jeer of the Liberal Party, Prime Minister before himself. One man's name was on everybody's tongue—the name not of the setting but the rising chief. Above the buzz of conversation the sound of "Disraeli" struck upon the ear from all sides, and one thought of the thin, cadaverous man who had passed in and out of that door throughout nearly thirty years of hatred, contumely and suspicion, and to-day is not only the head of the "historic party" of England, but the chief of the nation.

It is, indeed, a singularly dramatic and striking career, that of Mr. DISRAELI, and a glance back upon it will never be without interest and instruction. When he was laughed down upon his first appearance in the House of Commons, what prevented him from sinking into a quiet jog-trot sort of member, taking his seat on a back bench, voting in obedience to the whip, and never opening his mouth except on "off" nights? He might have been to-day a forgotten man. Was it his talent that placed him where he is? His talent is certainly very remarkable, and I do not say that he could have succeeded without it; but that alone had not made him Prime Minister. It is his amazing and unconquerable courage, his never losing heart, his power of resistance to odium and unpopularity, his steady habit of clinging to a purpose with a tenacity which only death could have relaxed, his secretiveness, his calm insensibility to the biting jibes of adversaries or the reproaches of friends—in a word, his thick skin, this it is which has enabled him to triumph over all his foes. Attacks of the public Press, what do they amount to in the long run? Why should any man stand in dread of them? Never since a free Press first existed has a man been so remorsely, so pitilessly attacked as Mr. DISRAELI. Scarcely a paper in England has taken his part. No bad name was thought bad enough for him—his early life, his parentage, his descent, his principles, all have been covered with terms of contempt. He was not only hated, but despised, and the knowledge of this is a hard thing for a man to carry. Perhaps a better man than Mr. DISRAELI, a man of fine sensibilities and nice sense of honor, would have broken down under the load long ago. How many are there who would have given up either in disgust or despair! The averted faces of friends, the ceaseless assaults of enemies, the atmosphere of detraction and slander everywhere—these are the things which sometimes cow the strongest of men. But Mr. DISRAELI has shut his ears to the noise and clamor of the day, and cast a steady eye on the distant years. He lived for the future. Perhaps he has known what despondency, and even despair, mean; it can hardly be otherwise. But he has never faltered in the face of the enemy. *They* saw only an impenetrable face, and they might as well have tried to interpret a man's mind by the expression of a mask as read that. If he was attacked he knew how to turn and sting, so that of late few men have dared to try a fall with him. "I have tried many things, and often failed in the beginning; but I have never abandoned the final hope of success. I will sit down now, yet the time will come when you *shall* hear me." These were Mr. DISRAELI's words thirty years ago when he was laughed down; have they not a strange interest now for all men who have set their hearts on achieving an object which they know to be both remote and difficult?

I have heard it said in America before now—"In England the aristocracy absorb power. A man cannot rise from a humble station to one of power and consequence. The poor man has no chance." It is not so that we in England read our country's history, and what a commentary on the statement is Mr. DISRAELI's life! He was poor—very poor. He edited a paper, and wrote what he could. He was of Jewish descent, and that was enough to cripple any man some years ago. He boasted himself (as one of the papers reminds us this morning) that his "only scutcheon was literature," and that "he was a gentleman of the Press." It happened in course of time that he worked his way, by ability and pluck, to a prominent place in the Tory Party. They hated him even worse than his Liberal antagonists. He had no estates, he had no long Saxon or Norman descent to boast of; but his race went back to the Pharoahs. Time went on, and the hatred of him became more and more intense. But his abilities were splendid—he said almost everything better than any other man could say it. He knew how to organize a party, and how to bring it into power. It has been a long combat—but what a magnificent victory he has won! His highest ambition—the highest ambition any Englishman can entertain—is gratified. And his wife—one cannot help thinking of her at this moment. She, too, must have felt the horrible weariness of the struggle, but she has never doubted her husband. This is not a matter of family history—everybody knows it. Those two elderly persons, the woman older than the man, you always see about together. Their lives have had one common end. She has done something in the task of enabling him to win by keeping him free from pecuniary care. How many nights she has watched for his return from an arena in which he stood alone, with an exasperated crowd around making desperate lunges at him. I think of the nights I have seen the solitary man walking with downcast eyes and abstracted air to his seat, and with something of the sorrow of a life-long struggle written on his brow. And now the cry goes around, "Derby's out and Dizzy's in!" For ambitious men the story will never lose its fascination.

And the means by which this final success has been wrought—last year's work? Well, it is too soon to discuss that. We must wait for results. If all ends well, DISRAELI's treachery to his colleagues will probably be condoned. If things go ill—but how can they with a wide extension of the suffrage?

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The events of yesterday necessarily caused the postponement of the Irish debate, which was to have come on, and which had attracted an unusually full house. The subject will soon be taken up, and I believe the Government are ready with a proposition which would secure to tenants the right of compensation for all improvements they have made. No resistance will be made to the abolition of the Irish Church—at least, such is the belief current among leading members of the Tory Party. These reforms will not, of course, satisfy the class which will have "repeal" or nothing; but that consideration ought not to prevent the Government doing justice. The moderate men in Ireland will receive the new concessions with thankfulness and I honestly believe that they will be better for the country than Mr. MILL's poison, which he labels a "specific."

THE REV. SPEKE.

You will have heard all about Mr. SPEKE by telegraph. He has had an immense success—been the talk of the town for nearly a month, and had as many leaders written about him as if he had conquered a world. No doubt you read some of the elaborate and ingenious theories which were put forward to account for his disappearance. I believe, however, that I may claim the credit of having sent to you, in a letter written nearly three weeks ago, the explanation which turned out the true one. I declared my conviction (founded on experience among "bolters") that he had run away to escape marriage. That is now asserted to be the fact. SPEKE's friends are trying to make out that he is a little touched in the head, but there is no reason to suppose that he has ever been anything else but a fool. He has now been playing a cruel and wicked part, and his friends in paying £500 for his recovery have given exactly £499 19s. 11½d. more than he is worth. He pretends to have some peculiar religious ideas, and to be aiming for America—attracted thither, I suppose, by Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's indecent and imbecile books. Enough of him! He will now sink into sudden and general contempt.

MR. BANDMANN.

Last night I went to see a new actor who has been making a great success here—Mr. BANDMANN. He is known, I believe, in New-York. He comes before an English public in a play called "Narcisse," which has been recently touched up by Mr. TOM TAYLOR. Somehow he took at once, and has become the rage. His fortune is made—sure; decidedly a "happy thought" for a man to take with him to bed at night. The Strand is lined with carriages every night. I cannot say that I was much struck with Mr. BANDMANN's acting, take the play throughout, but there were parts in which his intense earnestness naturally produced a strong impression. In the last act, where he finds his wife in the royal courtezan, and denounces her, he was exceedingly powerful, and, altogether, his success is well deserved, (in my humble judgment,) and I hope he will enjoy it.

LATEST NEWS.

P. S.—AFTERNOON, 6 o'clock.

The understanding this evening is that the Lord Chancellor will resign, having long wished to do so, and that Lord CAIRNS will take his place. This change does materially affect the strength of the Ministry.

Lord STANLEY, it is said, will go to the Upper House. This is a loss to the party in the House of Commons, but the Ministry was sadly weak in the Lords.

The Club rumors say that the Queen was exceedingly complimentary to Mr. DISRAELI in her expressions when instructing him to form a Ministry, and that Her Majesty referred in graceful terms to his brilliant services and career.

LOUISIANA.

Additional Particulars of the Fire at Jefferson, Texas—Annual of the New-Orleans Fire Department—Commissioner Baker—The Democratic State Convention—Gen. Steedman's Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

Your readers have already been furnished by telegraph of the fact that a large portion of the City of Jefferson, Texas, was destroyed by fire on the 31 inst. Additional particulars have reached here. Between fifty and sixty business houses were consumed. This loss alone is estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000. The report that no cotton was burned is incorrect. About seven hundred bales were destroyed. It was very fortunate that the loss in cotton alone did not exceed in amount the total loss as now estimated—as there were upward of 15,000 bales in the warehouses which took fire.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of New-Orleans took place yesterday, and was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the Crescent City. Twenty-six companies were represented, numbering about two thousand men. The steam fire engines (of which there are no finer in the world) were decked most gorgeously. Each company was preceded by a band of music. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 have an exempt horse named *Brown Dick*, which has been in the service fourteen years. It has accompanied the company in its parade every season. *Brown Dick* once performed the wonderful feat of trotting eleven miles to a fire with the truck. The pet horses of the various companies are quite a feature in the parade. They walk inside the ropes or follow the engines unattended, appearing to understand the business perfectly.

Canal-street presented a very gay appearance when the companies were assembling and forming in procession, the sidewalks and balconies being thronged with people, while the centre of the street was one mass of human beings as far as the eye could reach.

The firemen in procession, headed by a United States flag, with several others interspersed among the various companies, called upon Gen. HANCOCK at his headquarters. When the General appeared upon the balcony cheer on cheer burst forth, and three cheers were given for ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. In the afternoon, when the procession broke up, and the companies were returning home, two or three stopped in front of the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of paying their respects to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who it was understood was in the house at the time. A deputation was sent to his room requesting him to address them from the balcony of the hotel, but he refused most absolutely to do so, as the act might be misconstrued. The deputation then insisted upon Mr. DAVIS appearing at the window, declaring they would not leave the room unless he complied. Finding it impossible to further resist, Mr. DAVIS walked to the window, accompanied by the deputation. As soon as he appeared cheers were given, and several called for a speech, but Mr. DAVIS simply bowed two or three times and then withdrew. There was no unusual excitement, and as soon as this mark of respect to their fallen chief was concluded, the companies moved on as before.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Your correspondent was at the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets about noon, as the procession passed. Directly opposite the point of turning out of Julia-street into St. Charles-street is the house of Gen. BRAGG. On the stoop was Mr. DAVIS with his hat off. Mrs. DAVIS stood at his left. There were also several other ladies on the stoop at the time. The party were in full view as the firemen turned into St. Charles-street. Mr. DAVIS must have been recognized by hundreds in the procession, yet I noticed nothing unusual on the part of the firemen, or those upon the stoop. The latter looked as if they had just appeared from a parlor or drawing-room. I observed that Mr. DAVIS stooped somewhat, and that he had gray hair and sunken cheeks. He was conversing with Mrs. DAVIS, and smiled occasionally. To me he looked to be sixty or sixty-five years of age. Though never having seen him before, I knew him the instant I saw him. I have thought proper to be thus particular in all that relates to Mr. DAVIS, as the Radicals here have made so much out of the affair in front of the hotel that it is but right that the whole facts be published as they transpired. Even the cheers given for President JOHNSON and Gen. HANCOCK are spoken of by the white Radical organ here to-day as evincing the rebellious spirit of the firemen.

REINSTATEMENT OF EX-STREET COMMISSIONER BAKER.

The citizens of New-Orleans were startled this morning by reading in the papers of this date an order from Gen. HANCOCK reinstating Ex-Street Commissioner BAKER "by direction of Gen. GRANT." The action of Gen. GRANT in reinstating the expelled members of the Common Council was bad enough; but under the circumstances the reinstatement of BAKER is worse, as this man in "A Card to the Public," published this morning, says: "On the 20th day of February, the Grand Jury found a true bill against me on the charge of having had placed on the city pay-rolls in September, 1867, the names of three men who did not work, and who were not entitled to pay." The TIMES and other Northern journals have been furnished with the facts under which Gen. HANCOCK acted in removing Mr. BAKER, who was himself placed in office by Gen. SHERIDAN. Gen. GRANT could not by any possibility be ignorant that when the order removing this man was issued, he had already been the subject of charges of malfeasance in office, which investigation had occupied nearly two months. Before the removal of BAKER and the members of the Common Council, small city money depreciated from two to six and seven per cent. When another Street Commissioner was appointed and the Council filed with leading citizens, confidence returned and city money became even firmer than before. The order of Gen. GRANT to Gen. HANCOCK reinstating the ex-members of the Common Council caused city money to fall to seven and eight per cent., and in less than twenty hours after the reinstatement of BAKER it reached twenty-five per cent. discount. City money is now refused everywhere except at this rate, and many persons refuse it entirely, at any price, as the people have lost all confidence in the management of the City Government under these officials.

Perhaps Gen. GRANT is not aware that Mr. BAKER was a Captain in the British Guards and manufactured percussion caps for the Confederacy, yet such are the facts. That the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States would descend so low as to countermand the order of so gallant a soldier and gentleman as Gen. HANCOCK has proved himself to be, is the wonder of all good men. Gen. GRANT has deeply injured a whole community by these acts, caused the poor great suffering, and gained the contempt of all. These are not idle words, as time will prove.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To-day the delegates appointed by the Democratic organizations throughout the State assembled in the Olympic Theatre. Mr. M. B. BRADY, Chairman of the Democratic Party, called the meeting to order. Judge OVERTON was chosen Chairman and Col. SMALLWOOD Secretary. Gen. STEEDMAN was invited to address the Convention and took the stand. He defended the course of President JOHNSON and denounced the measures pursued by the present Congress. He said that when the treaty at Appomattox was entered into between Gens. GRANT and LEE, good feeling in the future was hoped for among the whole American people, when Congress stepped in and interposed new conditions, which were dishonorable to the people of the South if they accepted them. Had the South conquered and such terms been proposed to the North, the North would have refused with indignation. The speaker then referred to the fact that here, in America, in the land of the free, when the President of the United States desired to make a change in his Cabinet council, the General of the Army had stepped in with his bayonets to prevent him, without the color of law and in defiance of the Constitution; and, not only this, but even at this time a revolutionary faction is undertaking to depose the President because he desired to test the validity of Congressional legislation before the courts. It was Gen. STEEDMAN's opinion that the Radicals would attempt to carry the elections this fall under martial law. How they will succeed remains to be tested. He did not believe that the people of the North were yet prepared to surrender all their liberties to a Congress which acted so oppressively and to military dictation.

He said the South were right in refusing to disfranchise the men who had led them in battle. The speaker concluded his remarks by hoping that the present revolution would pass away without bloodshed, but feared otherwise, as history does not show such a precedent without civil war following.

A vote by parishes was now taken for President of the meeting, JOHN M. SANDIDGE, Esq., being elected by a large majority. A Vice-President from each parish was then selected. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to represent the State at large, which resulted in the election of J. B. STEEDMAN, B. F. JONAS, JAMES MCCLOSKY and DUNCAN S. CAGE.

The delegates elected to represent the Congressional Districts are:

First Congressional District—DURANT DA PONTA and LOUIS ST. MARTIN.

Second Congressional District—R. L. GIBSON and Hon. J. B. EUSTIS.

Third Congressional District—JOHN S. SCOTT and Hon. D. F. KENNER.

Fourth Congressional District—Dr. ED. M. MILLARD and Hon. MICHL. RYAN.

Fifth Congressional District—G. W. MCCRANIE and Hon. W. S. PARKHAM.

A series of resolutions was then submitted, introduced with a preamble setting forth that the people of Louisiana are threatened with the consummation of a policy "involving their degredation and ruin." The first resolution invites all conservative citizens to coöperate with the National Democratic Party; the second recommends a thorough party organization; the third expresses gratitude to the "Democratic Party of the North for their zealous, earnest and persistent vindication of constitutional freedom and personal liberty," &c., &c.; the fourth and fifth express, in a general way, the reliance of the Louisiana Democrats on the safeguard of civil law and constitutional government; and the sixth contains a warm compliment to Major-Gen. HANCOCK, in whom the Convention "recognize one who unites in an eminent degree the character of a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously amid great enthusiasm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 6.

On motion, an election for Presidential electors was held, with the following result: R. C. WICKLIFFE, of Feliciana, was elected on the first ballot, and ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouchita, on the second. Judge J. N. LEA, of Orleans, and JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson, were then unanimously elected as alternates for the State at large.

The following are the candidates for electors as arranged by the Congressional Districts:

First Congressional District—Anthony Sambola, elector; Thomas P. Sherburne, of Algiers, alternate.

Second Congressional District—M. B. Brady, elector; Geo. W. Race, alternate.

Third Congressional District—A. S. Herron, elector; J. H. Kennard, alternate.

Fourth Congressional District—A. Le Blanc, elector; E. L. Cullom, alternate.

Fifth Congressional District—N. D. Coleman, elector; W. F. Blackman and J. Harney Brignam, alternates—the fifth District being allowed two alternates by a special vote of the Convention.

After the ratification of the Congressional electors, Mr. B. F. JONAS said that in his opinion the Convention had not given a sufficiently full expression of its feelings "in behalf of that man who was now so nobly battling in Washington to keep back the mad wave of Radicalism." It was proper that ANDREW JOHNSON should know that the entire sympathies of the people were with him, and that they would remain with him until the day that they witness his triumph, and, looking to this end, the speaker offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize in ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, a friend of the people and a courageous defender of their rights and liberties under the Constitution; although in his great struggle to maintain the Constitution against the encroachments of Congress, he has been without any available party or other support, except his own deep convictions of truth and duty, yet in the grand reaction now going on in every section of the Union we behold a recognition of his lofty faith in the people, and we pledge ourselves to stand by him until the fortress he now so heroically defends shall be healed in every breach and secured in all the defences established by our fathers.

Copies of the above were ordered to be transmitted to President JOHNSON and Gen. HANCOCK.

The question of nominating a State ticket now came up. Mr. WICKLIFFE thought the Convention had better let the matter alone. Others doubting the propriety, the following resolution from Mr. BOZONIER was adopted:

Resolved, That in no case shall the Executive Committee be instructed to nominate a State ticket, but that if the Committee shall at any time think it advisable that a State ticket should be nominated, the Committee shall have the power to call a convention for that purpose.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Senator Wade and the Vice-Presidency.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter, says:

"One of the manifest effects of impeachment upon the immediate political future is to make BEN. WADE the candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket. It is so looked upon here, and, I have no doubt, elsewhere. His friends have been working with assiduity for some time to give him the position, and it now drops right into his hand without effort. It is presumed that he will be duly installed in the White House at least four weeks before the assembling of the Chicago Convention, and that he will run the political guillotine with much zeal, and more or less discretion, during that time. He will, besides, have control of the patronage during the political campaign, and for several months thereafter, and as those who control caucusses and conventions generally accept ROCHEFOUCAULD's definition of gratitude as tersely rendered by Dr. JOHNSON, 'a lively sense of favors to come,' 'sturdy old BEN.' may well look forward to his nomination with some degree of certainty. This is bad news for Mr. COLFAX, Mr. WILSON, and, in fact, every other Republican member of the two Houses; for Vice-Presidential aspirants have become so numerous of late that the only safe way to enumerate them is to embrace all who are members in good standing of either House, and then multiply by two, to allow for Governor, Ex-Governors and the like. It looks now as if they could all retire in favor of "old BEN," who is in a condition to walk the course and defy competition. The manner in which he will slaughter the Copperhead officials, commencing with his first week in the White House, will be enlivening, if not encouraging, to behold; if, indeed, the Copperhead officials don't supersede the necessity for such devastation by experiencing a change of heart and politics simultaneously with his accession. There is every reason to believe that such will be the case. It takes a very sudden change of administration, as a general thing, to leave Federal officer-holders in the opposition; and as the one about to take place will have been abundantly heralded and foreseen, it is not likely that the warning will be entirely lost.

Mr. WADE, as incumbent of the White House, will not be so violent a person as "Old Ben," stumping in the West or making after-dinner speeches on a railroad excursion. The tendency of power and responsibility is to make men conservative; and old Ben, with a consciousness that so much depends upon his moderation and discretion, will no doubt put himself upon his good behavior—roar him as gently as a sucking dove—and do nothing more indecorous or *outre* in its nature than taboo butter and lard from the State dinners."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Report of the Trustees—Treasurer's Report—Number of Lots Sold Last Year—Decrease in the Number of Interments—Soldiers' Monument.

The annual meeting of the lot-owners of Greenwood Cemetery was held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, JOHN P. CROSBY presiding, and J. W. C. LEVERIDGE acting as Secretary.

The annual report of the Trustees sets forth that there was a deficiency in the receipts of the past year, amounting to $15,000, as compared with the previous year. This was accounted for in some measure by the fact that there were one thousand interments less than the year before, accounted for by the good health of the City generally, and the hardness of the times. All the assets of the Cemetery are invested in the United States registered stocks. The cost of labor for the year was $122,639 75, being in excess of the previous year $14,166 69. During the year a more than usually large extent of ground had been graded in preparation for the sale of lots, and a thorough repair and care of the avenues and paths had been the occasion of the increased expenditure. Probably at no previous time had labor showed its results so abundantly in the Cemetery. Certainly it had never before presented a better appearance in regard to neatness and order. The number of lots sold for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, was 680, and the total number of lots sold from the opening of the Cemetery to that date was 17,688. Last year the number of interments was 6,066, and the total number up to the 31st of December, 1867, was 129,410.

The monument in commemoration of the soldiers who bravely defended the country during the war, is nearly completed; it only remains to erect the four statues representing the various branches of the military service. This is located on what has been called Battle Hill, the ground on which, from behind trees, American sharp-shooters of the olden time took deadly aim at British officers, and were themselves in turn brought down. The battle of Brooklyn was fought Aug. 27, 1776. Battle Hill commands a beautiful view of Gowanus Bay, and when completed will form one of the handsome ornaments of the Cemetery. The western entrance, which was formerly reached by a very circuitous route, had been greatly improved by the grading of Fourth-avenue. The Trustees purchased thirty-two lots in front of the entrance extending down to Fourth-avenue, a step by which a number of liquor-shops have been driven away from too close proximity to the gates of the Cemetery. The report was accompanied by the following abstract of the receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

For cemetery lots		$142,738 79
For interments on public lots		13,378 00
For interments in receiving tombs		9,110 50
For opening graves and vaults		31,096 50
For interest		21,277 66
Total		$217,600 45
For labor		9,463 56
For bond and mortgage paid		2,000 00
For trust fund for care of lots		1,340 00
For photographic views sold		68 00
For guide maps sold		428 10
For fees for transfer of lots by lot owners		239 00
For one of the 30 vaults and two catacombs		1,200 00
For temporary loans paid		25,000 00
Total		$257,339 11
Cash on hand 31st December, 1866		1,611 95
Total		$258,951 06

EXPENDITURES.

For labor	$122,639 75	
For improvements	6,223 29	
For contingent account	18,642 73	—147,505 77
For real estate		217 13
For graves vacated in public lots		1,503 00
For amount refunded for removals from receiving tombs		4,938 00
For investment in Government stocks	$70,000 00	
Premium and accrued interest	3,287 50	— 73,287 50
For interest on legacy of James Johnstone		30 00
For hand-book of Greenwood		1,207 70
For guide maps		308 36
For repairs on lots held in trust (exclusive of labor)		62 37
For lots reconveyed to cemetery		806 00
For amount placed with Superintendent of Interments as a disbursement fund		500 00
For temporary loans		25,000 00
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1867		3,595 23
Total		$258,951 06

ASSETS OR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

United States Government Bonds	$367,000 00
Thirty vaults, balance unsold	18,000 00
Lots sold not yet paid for	37,229 16
Due for labor	8,600 00
Book accounts	460 00
Hand-book unsold (just published)	1,100 00
Interest due Jan. 1, on Government bonds, about	7,000 00
Balance due on vaults sold	500 00
Disbursement funds in hands of Superintendent of Interments	500 00
Total	$440,389 06
Cash on hand	3,595 23
Grand total	$443,984 29

Mr. LEVERIDGE moved and Mr. SAM'L L. MITCHELL seconded the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the lot-owners are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Trustees of the Cemetery for the very faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the trust committed to them, and for the present very satisfactory condition of the Cemetery as detailed by their report submitted to this meeting.

Mr. A. A. LOW was elected Vice-President in the place of Mr. WM. AUGUSTUS WHITE, deceased, and Mr. ALEXANDER M. WHITE was elected a Trustee. The meeting then adjourned.

The following are the officers of the Cemetery Corporation: HENRY E. PIERREPONT, President; A. A. Low, Vice-President; J. A. Perry, Comptroller and Secretary.

Trustees—Robert Ray, Henry E. Pierrepont, Alex. M. White, Cyrus P. Smith, John H. Prentice, Pliny Freeman, Russell Stebbins, Benjamin H. Field, A. A. Low, J. Carson Brevoort, John C. Green, James W. Beekman, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Arthur W. Benson, J. A. Perry.

Surveyor, Lindsay J. Wells; Superintendent of Interments, Wm. Scrimgeour; Superintendent of the Workmen, George Gamgee; Keeper of the Gate, northern entrance, John Mountain; Keeper of the Gate, western entrance, John Crisp.

Seventy-first Regiment Reception.

Last evening the Seventy-first Regiment gave their promenade and reception at Pike's Opera House. At an early hour the building was filled. The music was furnished by the Regimental Band, led by D. L. DOWNING. The promenade programme consisted of six selections from the operas of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Romeo E Guiletta," and the "Grand Duchess," a polka and cavalry camp serenade, introducing all the most important cavalry bugle calls. The dancing programme consisted of twelve waltzes, lancers, polkas, galops and quadrilles. The musical selections were very fine, but the floor was so crowded that dancing was extremely uncomfortable, and at times exceedingly difficult. The dresses of the ladies were in many cases very beautiful. The only decorations around the building were the regimental colors suspended from the boxes on either side of the house, and the guidons, crossed above the centre of the dress circle. A very large number of military and naval guests were present, prominent among whom were Gen. VARIAN, commanding the First Brigade; Gen. ASPINWALL, commanding the Fourth Brigade; Lieut.-Col. ROCKAFELLAR, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment; Lieut.-Col. ITTNER of the First Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. MCAFEE, and Adjutant MURPHY, of the Twelfth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. REMMY, Capt. CLARANALD, Lieut. ALLEN, and Commissary ROGERS, of the Twenty-second Regiment; Adjutant ALLIEN, of the Fifty-fifth, and many others. Representatives were present from nearly every regiment in the First Division, and from many of the Brooklyn regiments. A number of the officers and members of the Seventy-first wore the new and handsome full dress uniform lately adopted by the regiment. The coat is of dark blue, trimmed with white and gold, with epaulettes of dark blue and white. The pantaloons are light blue. It is one of the handsomest uniforms now worn by any regiment in the First Division. The reception was in every way a success. Capts. WILLIAMSON and BRACKETT had charge of the Police arrangements, and the best of order was preserved.

The Sound and River Navigation.

The Hudson was open to navigation between this City and Albany last year on the 21st of March, but owing to the extreme severity of the past Winter we can scarcely hope for the commencement of travel on this river quite so soon this Spring. At the present time of writing the waters are completely sealed above Sing Sing, the ice at that point being nearly two feet thick. Should this fine Spring weather continue no doubt the freshet occasioned by the rapid thaw swelling the rivers' volume, will do the work of breaking up rapidly, so that it is possible, after all, that we may have to record the resumption of travel earlier than anticipated. In the meantime the various companies owning the steamers plying between this point and the many stopping places on the Hudson, have been at work repairing, refitting and decorating, but none of them have yet published their official time tables.

The Sound will much sooner be entirely free from ice obstructions, and it is expected that by the 15th, at latest, the ports of Connecticut and Rhode Island will be brought within easy reach by steamboat. The more powerful steamers will lead the way as usual. Among these, and probably the first, will be the *Bristol* and *Providence*, Pier 40, North River—one of which will sail on Monday afternoon. Following these in good time will come the boats of the Norwich line—the *City of Boston*, *City of Norwich*, *City of Lawrence*, and *City of New-London*—which will leave from the foot of Vestry-street, North River. The *Continental* and *Elm City* every evening from Peck-slip for New-Haven. The freight propellers *New-Haven* and *Northampton* will also alternate from Pier No. 26, East River, for New-Haven. The vessels of the Hartford line, from Pier No. 25 East River, this year will consist of the *City of Hartford*, *Granite State* and *State of New-York*. The steamers *Bridgeport* and *Traveler* will run to Bridgeport, Conn., and will sail from Pier No. 26 East River. The steamers *Galatea*, *Oceanus* and *Electra* will leave nightly for Providence from Pier No. 27 North River. The freight steamers of this line—the *Metis*, *Thetis* and *Doris*—will run as usual. The *Old Colony*, *Newport*, *Empire State* and *Metropolis* will run daily between New-York and Newport, and will sail from the pier adjoining the Providence line. The *Narragansett* and *Stonington* will leave daily at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, for Stonington.

There are many other boats preparing to take their place in the yearly increasing stream of travel between this City and the pleasant ports of the Sound, but the dates of sailing of these have not yet been fixed.

The smaller steamers plying the shorter distances to what may be termed the suburban resorts of New-Yorkers on the Hudson, the Sound or on the margin of the Bay, will not be likely to run from their piers before the 1st of April, until ice has either sunk or gone out to sea. The time-tables of these have not yet been made out.

Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the Chief-Engineer reported the following number of fires during the month of February: Confined to one building, 79; extended to others, 5. Total, 84. Telegraphic alarms, 75, including 11 false; still alarms, 20. Total 95. Buildings destroyed, 15. There were also 20 fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies, during the same period. Ordered on file.

A communication was received from EMMONS CLARK, Secretary to the Board of Health, calling attention to the fact that the vessels *Sophie*, and *Electra*, anchored off the Jersey shore, are violating the law, and jeopardizing the lives and property of many citizens, by keeping upwards of fifty tons of gunpowder stored on board. Referred to Committee on Combustible Materials, for immediate action.

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, sent in the following names of men, who had done good duty and deserved promotion, should any changes be made: ROBERT BARRELL, JAMES MCCAULEY, MICHAEL BALDER, WILLIAM MACKEY, WILLIAM FARMER, and EUGENE MCGIBNEY. Referred to Committee on Appointments.

Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PRICE OF EGGS.—Lent began in an intensely cold part of the season, hence eggs were high in price; not because they were scarce so much as because they were in demand, and the weather being rigidly cold, dealers indulged the happy dream of making a very fine harvest on high prices. A great many people wanted eggs because it was Lent; everybody was desirous of having some warm weather, without regard to eggs, and it came; the thaw loosened the baskets and down came the eggs with a most amazing tumble. The difficulty now is that people are fearful of buying the articles which have been so long pent up for the market, owing to the danger of much badness of heart—on the part of the eggs, not the sellers, by any means. The newly-laid article is now in demand, but this of course can only be supplied by a sort of neighborhood courtesy. As soon as the crisis is over—the overwhelming of the market with eggs from distant points where the people were "snowed up," and the first overplus are sold, it will be safe to buy at least more indiscriminately than at present. Last week they sold at from 41 cents to 42 cents per dozen, and in some instances even 45 cents were paid. They have come down to 26 cents, a circumstance which assures us that the thermometer was right when it indicated warmer weather.

POLICE ITEMS.—JOHN WALTERS, a member of Fire Insurance Patrol No. 2, while at the fire in Suffolk-street, fell through the hatchway, from the first floor to the basement, and received a severe scalp wound....WILLIAM TURNER, aged 46, fell on the sidewalk yesterday and dislocated his knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....The remains of a dead infant were found in a cigar box at the edge of a piece of woods, at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest....TIMOTHY BRENNAN, aged 39, residing at No. 3 Washington-street, fell down stairs at his residence and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A female infant, about four days old, was found abandoned in the hallway of house No. 1,348 Broadway. The child was taken care of at Police Headquarters....MICHAEL DARCY, while at work in the stone yard in Forty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, fell and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A CASE OF GOODS STOLEN.—A case of boots, valued at $588, was stolen on Monday last from under the hatchway of No. 10 Park-place, occupied by Messrs. ROSENSTOCK, RICE & Co., and yesterday Detectives MULLEN and HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, found the goods secreted at the corner of New Bowery and Madison-street, where it is alleged they had been left by THOMAS MURPHY and JOHN RILEY *alias* Thomas Goodly. The latter were arrested and committed for examination by the acting magistrate. GOODLY is one of the men who were arrested some three months ago on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbing of a bank messenger in Wall-street, at which time over $4,000,000 in checks and money were stolen. He was discharged on that occasion owing to a lack of testimony.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MUSEUM.—The following letter was addressed to the Superintendent of Police yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1868.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by His Honor the Mayor, to call your attention to the museum, No. 54 Bowery. Complaints are coming to this office almost daily from parties—strangers in the City—who visit what they suppose to be a museum; when in they are induced to bet on cards, or some game of chance, and what money they have is generally taken from them. The place is nothing more than a gambling-house, and your special attention is called to the same. By order of the Mayor.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN, First Marshal.

FAIR OF THE ORPHAN PATRIOT HOME.—To-day a fair for the benefit of the Patriot Orphan Home will be opened at Dodworth Hall, and continue till Saturday evening. The institution bearing this name is managed by ladies, and its object is to take charge of the orphan children of those who fell in the late civil war. They have a building at Flushing, where during the past year, according to their annual report, they had the charge of 135 children, of whom 61 were girls and 74 boys. Most of these children were from the families of poor widows who had not the means of supporting all their children, and were obliged to give up a part of them to the managers of the Home.

A NEW MARKET.—On Saturday a new market will be opened at the corner of Banks and Washington streets. As nearly all the stands in this new market will be owned and kept by men connected with the lower Washington Market, it is promised by these that every variety of meats and other edibles will be kept there, and that they will be furnished at prices as low as can be obtained in the old market. No doubt this additional up-town market will be a great convenience, if fairly conducted as promised, to many in its neighborhood, while at the same time it will help to relieve Washington Market in some measure of its truly terrible crowd of purchasers.

GERMAN CHRISTIANS AND THE EXCISE LAW.—A few weeks ago the officers of the German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association attended a meeting at the Cooper Institute, held in support of the Excise Law, and took part in the proceedings. For this action a German paper has denounced the Society, stating that it had rendered itself unworthy of the support of independent Germans. A reply by the officers of the Association has been prepared, in which it is asserted that "free-minded Germans" have contributed very little to the support of the Society.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—Officer SCHICK, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while patroling his post at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, found open the cellar-door of the liquor-store of OTTO FINCK, No. 59 Varick-street. On making an examination the officer discovered that an attempt had been made to set fire to the building. Five half-burned candles wrapped in paper were found on the wooden steps of the cellar, but by some means the candles had been extinguished before they had burned down to the wood and paper. No damage was done, and no clue to the incendiary has been obtained by the Police.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Washington; Hon. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; George Peabody Russel, Esq., of Salem; Gen. J. Biddwell, of California; Hon. W. McLean, of Cincinnati, and Hon. J. W. Tine, of Borneo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commander W. W. Queen, of the U. S. Navy, and Hon. S. K. Williams, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. A. Dugdale, of the Royal Artillery, is at the Brevoort House.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday the remains of a man whose name is supposed to be ALBO, were found floating in the North River, at the foot of Gansevoort-street. The deceased is supposed to have been a resident of Providence, R. I., and is believed to have been accidentally drowned. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the remains of JOHN CALLAHAN, a laborer, whose death resulted from injuries received on the 20th ult., by a large quantity of coal falling upon him at the gas works, foot of Twentieth-street, E. R. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A DIAMOND PIN FOUND.—PATRICK CALLAHAN, a junk dealer at No. 400 West Sixteenth-street, was found by Officer JACKSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday, endeavoring to dispose of an elegant diamond cluster shawl pin. The pin contains thirteen half-carat stones, and is valued at $350. It had originally contained fifteen diamonds, but two of the stones had been lost. The junk dealer stated that he found the pin on Twenty-second-street. The jewel is in possession of Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, awaiting a claimant.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Yesterday JOHN LINSEL was committed by Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having stolen an overcoat belonging to FREDERICK STETTERWORTH, valued at $50. The accused was found in possession of the stolen coat, but explained the circumstance by saying that he had purchased it for $33.

"LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE."—This is the title of an interesting lecture to be delivered by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., this evening, in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets. The pecuniary profits of the entertainment are to be added to the fund of the Sabbath-school.

OHIO SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The third annual ball of the Ohio Social Club took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. The guests were numerous, and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

FIRE IN WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the premises of DAVID ROGERS, located in the rear of No. 175 West Fifteenth-street, caused by a defective heater on the second floor. Damage $400; insured for $700.

SUDDEN DEATH.—SARAH MORGAN was found dead yesterday morning, sitting in a chair, at her late residence, No. 509 West Twenty-fifth-street. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

CALIFORNIA.—A free lecture on the "Mines and Manufactures of California," is announced for this evening at Steinway Hall, by Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of San Francisco.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.—A man giving his name as HANELY and claiming to be a steward on one of the Liverpool steamers, was caught by the Custom-house officers of Newark, selling, or trying to sell, a piece of cloth. He stoutly maintained that he had a license, but his goods were held until he should bring it from New-York....W. W. CONOVER and his brother SIDNEY, doing business as brokers at Red Bank, were brought before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, charged with defrauding the Government. They were held to bail for examination in the sum of $5,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PATRICK DILLON, a spring-maker of Jersey City, was attempting, while in a state of intoxication, to get on the train at the Newark depot, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he fell and had his right leg crushed. It was amputated and he died after the operation was performed.

THE HOBOKEN STABBING CASE.—Coroner WHITE last evening finished the inquest on the body of JAMES HAYES, of Hoboken. The jury brought in a verdict according to the facts already published, adding that NEAGLE killed HAYES in self-defence. NEAGLE is committed for trial.

ACCIDENT.—As GEORGE FINKE, of No. 71 Washington-st., Hoboken, was riding in his wagon to Jersey City yesterday, his horse became unmanageable and turned the wagon over. The man was thrown from his seat and had his left arm broken.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new-born male child was found yesterday in the river at the foot of West Third-street, Hoboken, which had apparently been two days in the water. Coroner WHITE was notified.

BURGLARY.—Last night some person or persons entered the house of Mr. PINDER, No. 123 York-st., Jersey City, and stole a coat, pantaloons, vest and a lady's dress.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE FEE TO THE LANDS OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY—IS IT IN THE SETTLERS OR IN THE UNITED STATES?—THE CESSION FROM VIRGINIA.

Sebastian Riechert, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Michael Phelps.—In error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The only question in this case is the validity of certain land patents issued by the United States. There are four of them, issued in the usual form, for certain lands subject to sale at Kaskaskia, Ill. The plaintiff showed title by transfer from the patentees.

The defendant sought to defeat the plaintiff's title from the United States, through his grantees, by the introduction of a certified copy of a survey previously made by other parties, which covered the same land sued for. A copy of a deed of confirmation for the land was also produced, signed by Arthur St. Clair, then (1788) Governor of the Northwestern Territory. It is claimed that under the cession from Virginia, made in March, 1784, the United States have no title. The cession conveyed to the United States right, title, &c., of soil and jurisdiction of the land lying northwest of the Ohio River, on condition "that French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties.

To this it is replied that as Virginia had not confirmed the titles and possessions of these settlers, the United States undertook to do so, but there was no reservation of any particular tracts of land of which the fee did not rest in the United States. If the United States had never complied with the stipulation, such failure could not have revested Virginia with the ceded territory; nor could any settler on a particular tract of land have shown title from Virginia, that State never having granted or confirmed him anything. If he could have shown a valid grant from the French or English Government, such grant could have been set up against any subsequent one from the United States. Without such a grant the dominion and fee of the territory was in the United States by the treaty of peace with England, the concessions from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York and Virginia, whose titles, or claims, were perhaps equally good or bad. It is also urged that as Congress did, in 1849, restore to purchasers of these lands the money paid for them, it was thereby conceded that the title was in the settlers. The plaintiff in error submits that the Governor of the Northwestern Territory had no authority whatever to issue the confirmation in question.

The Court below sustained the title of the settlers, and gave judgment against the plaintiff, who relies upon this appeal for a reversal of that judgment.

G. Koerner for plaintiff in error; L. Trumbull for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

The examination in this case was resumed yesterday morning by calling for the defence John S. Beecher, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I am one of the firm of Ives, Beecher & Co., who have been for twenty years one of the largest houses in this City in the importing of wines and liquors; I attend to the wine business of the house; I have been in Cadiz, London and other places; have bought wine in these places; I am familiar with Crown Sherry; I have been acquainted with the wines of Lacave & Echecopar for the past fifteen years; as near as I can remember the first of their wines that we bought was in 1854; we bought the wine of Messrs. Galway & Casado through brokers; we may have bought at times direct of Galway & Casado; we entered into an arrangement with Galway & Casado to buy twenty-five hundred quarter casks per year of Lacave & Echecopar wine; Mr. Webster read the letter relating to the arrangement and asking a commission of six per cent on $1 10 per gallon, on the condition that 2,500 casks were sold; that is the price on our invoices; we bought this wine according to this arrangement; we sometimes bought the wine already here, and sometimes to arrive; but in all the transactions we bought the wine of Galway & Casado, on their bills; I acted as witness on the reappraisement of the wine; we fixed its value at $16 per quarter cask; I formed my opinion of the value of the wine by knowledge of Crown Sherry, and of its value in foreign markets; I have never purchased any of this wine in Cadiz; I bought it of Galway & Casado, and George Miln, or of brokers in this market; I have bought it in Boston.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—Our firm never, to my knowledge, have had any wine seized; our books were seized, but to my knowledge, no wine; the wine that was stopped at the warehouses was sold by us to other parties.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the question, "What do you know of the business?" on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. The Court held it as competent.

I know that proceedings were taken in regard to our wines, stopped at the warehouse.

Mr. Stoughton objected on the ground that a controversy with the witness and the Government was incompetent. The Court ruled the testimony as competent.

After looking at this paper with my signature attached, I find that I was mistaken in regard to the seizure; our wines as well as books were seized and proceedings taken against them. I misunderstood your question at first; we afterward received our wines from the Government. The question as to whether he paid money to get possession of his wines was objected to by Mr. Stoughton, on the ground that it was incompetent. The Court overruled the objection. We paid money into Court to get possession of our wines; the quantity of wine seized was 450 quarters and 450 octaves of Crown Sherry; no other kind of wine was seized at the time; this wine was the controversy between the Government and us; we paid $35,000, currency, in Court, to get possession of the wine; I never attempted to buy wine free on board at Cadiz, or never tried to make an arrangement to buy wine at Cadiz; we bought the wine generally from the warehouses here, but sometimes bought it on the dock; a person buying wine free on board at Cadiz would have to pay insurance, freight, and stand the risk of leakage and souring; not to my knowledge has our house had a direct correspondence with the house of Lacave & Echecopar; we made arrangements with Galway & Casado to get our wines by order direct from Cadiz; I have never to my knowledge given but one written order to Galway & Casado in this manner; we generally bought of brokers; we have given a number of verbal orders for the wine; the letter you have is the only one I can find; there may be others, but I cannot find them; I have no knowledge of a letter being received by our house from Lacave and Echecopar; after we made the proposition to Galway & Casado a month or two elapsed before they agreed to the arrangement; I did not know that they were first to communicate with their principals; I supposed they would, however; I do not remember that we agreed to take all of the Crown Sherry that came to this market; our agreement was that if we sold 2,500 quarter-casks a year we were to have six per cent off; if less, the wine was to be invoiced at $1 10 per gallon; when we bought the wine on order we entered it and paid the Custom-house duties ourselves; it was in consequence of our entries that our wines were seized; I formed my opinion of the value of the wine on appraisement by my knowledge of the foreign markets; I have bought wine in the vicinity of Cadiz, but never in Cadiz; I have bought Sherry, (not Crown Sherry,) Burgundy, Port and other wines in London and in Spain; we at one time bought at Cadiz a quantity of low grade of Sherry at 30 cents per gallon; the wine was in pipes on the dock; I bought it at 30 cents to be put in quarter casks at that price; $16 or $16 50 per quarter cask has been the uniform price for the Crown Sherry on the invoices, and $1 10 per gallon the uniform price on the dock here; I have often acted as appraiser or witness on the value of these grades of wines.

Redirect by Mr. Webster.—Our house obtained the entry papers for the Custom House from Galway & Casado; the contract was that we were not to get the six per cent. off unless we sold 2,500 casks; this wine was invoiced at $16 to Galway & Casado; we paid $1 10 per gallon for it with the condition of six per cent. off if 2,500 casks were sold; I appraised this wine to be worth $16 per quarter cask in Cadiz. We paid $1 10 per gallon here for it, for we knew that it would be held at that price and that we could make money on it.

Mr. Evarts objected to the question that whether, if he knew that the wine would not be held at that price, he would have paid $1 10 per gallon for it, on the ground that it was incompetent.

Held by the Court that it was speculative and incompetent.

My general impression is that we had about 1,400 casks of this wine on hand when our books were seized; my general idea was that the value of our wine seized was about $80,000; we got it on free permits, free of duty, on the payment of $35,000 in currency.

Mr. Evarts objected to the question, "If there were any special reasons why you paid this amount to get your wine?" on the ground that it was of no consequence. The question was withdrawn by Mr. Webster.

Mr. Stoughton said that in the case of the witness he paid $35,000 in court; that he paid no duties on the wine, and that there was trouble about it, as the informers got nearly all of the money.

Mr. Evarts denied this and said he could produce the records of the Court, and that the Government received its duties.

Mr. Webster said that but $17,000 of it was received by the Government; all the rest went to the informers.

The Court decided that the Court Records must be produced and entered as evidence, or the evidence on both sides would be excluded. Mr. Evarts produced the records. Mr. Stoughton objected to the reading of the documents. Mr. Evarts said he did not wish to.

The Court called the attention of the counsels to a fact that has arisen in this case, that is liable to arise from long trial like this. One of the jurors is suffering extremely from an abscess, and his sitting here in pain and being exposed may be an injury to him, as he requires medical attendance and rest. It will be as the counsels on both sides agree, whether he shall be excused from the rest of the trial or for a few days—the case may be suspended to some future time, or you may go on with eleven jurors. The counsels decided to excuse the juror until he recovers so far as to be able to attend, and in the meantime to go on with eleven jurors.

George M. Barnard, called and sworn and examined by Mr. Webster—I am a merchant in Boston; I am the agent of Lacave & Echecopar there; I receive consignments from their house in Cadiz; my brother, James M. Barnard, wished me to get a small quantity of wine from Cadiz for him, and I wrote to my son, who was then at Cadiz, to bring it home with him; he did so; in quantity it was about twenty gallons, invoiced at $15, which is about 75 cents a gallon; this was not Crown Sherry; I charged my brother $2 a gallon for the wine; 75 cents was its market value at Cadiz; in regard to the cask of Mansanilla received by me, it was sent for by me as I had never seen any of it, and had understood it had good properties; it was of a bitter taste, very much like our camomile tea; I would not drink any more of it at $15 or $50 a cask; I only ordered it to find out what kind of a wine it was; it was sent to me as a present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I accounted to Lacave & Echecopar $2 per gallon for the wine; I paid the duties on it myself, and charged them to Lacave & Echecopar; there is but one house besides our own that are agents for Lacave & Echecopar in Boston; in the memorandum I was charged with it by Lacave & Echecopar $2 per gallon; I supposed that $2 was the price here and 75 cents I supposed to be the price in Cadiz; I accounted to them for it at $2 per gallon; both of the houses in Boston have wine under seizure.

George Milne called and sworn, and on examination by Mr. Benedict testified as follows: I am a general merchant; have been a merchant in this City since 1822; my business has been in almost all kind of merchandise, but principally in wines; mostly on commission; I am the agent of the Spanish house of Lacave & Echecopar, and have been for the last thirty years; I receive consignments from them; I am only their agent, and get a commission on what I sell; this is a true list of the wines seized, the principal portion of which I had sold to different parties; all the wines come consigned to me from Lacave & Echecopar; I have no relation but that of an agent with their house; I entered all the wine at the Custom-house, I think; in all my transactions I did business entirely in my own name and on my own responsibility; I accounted to Lacave & Echecopar according to my sales; I have been dealing in and importing this Crown sherry for over thirty years. This wine has been builded up in character and reputation since my connection with it; when it was first sent here it was consigned exclusively to Galway & Casado and myself; we began in a very moderate way, and by our exertions we worked it up to a large trade; I do not remember of any of our wine being seized here previous to this; it has never to my recollection been insured at more than $16 50 per cask; I agreed with certain parties to keep the price at $1 10 per gallon, and to allow them certain privileges, on condition that they would endeavor to extend the trade in wine as much as possible.

Mr. Evarts objected to the question as to the manner of business in detail between the witness and Lacave & Echecopar, on the ground that it was down in black and white in the correspondence, and had all been gone through.

The Court ruled the examination to be too general, but said a particular case might be brought up and examined as a sample of the rest.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill of wines sold to Messrs. Wellington and Cox, in March, 1866, goods that were sold in bond.

Mr. Evarts objected to this bill as being that of a transaction new to the case, and of wine not in the seizure.

Mr. Benedict withdrew the bill of sale and introduced one that pertained to the wine seized. This was accepted and the examination resumed. The goods were entered by me at the Custom-house; I sold them to Wellington & Cox for $1 10 per gallon. The bills were read, one of which related to a quantity of Crown sherry wine valued at over $18,000, less duties of over $5,000 gold; another, of wine valued at over $17,900, less duties of over $4,000 gold. Mr. Benedict entered another bill of wine sold at $1 20 per gallon, sold from the witness' own store, and not of the seized wine.

Witness—The first two bills were goods sold to arrive; they were ordered of me by the parties, and I ordered them of Lacave & Echecopar in writing; I think the order for the wine in question from Wellington & Cox, was in writing.

Mr. Evarts here objected to this testimony of a witness stating that which is in writing, and notified the counsel for the defence to produce these orders in Court.

The witness stated that he had endeavored to find the orders, but that he had not succeeded; that when his books and papers were seized everything was taken. Witness said he would search through his home correspondence to find the orders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I think that the orders from Wellington & Cox were in writing; they generally were; I did not transmit the orders as I received them; I did not send copies of them; I wrote to Lacave & Echecopar, telling them that I had made the sale; I have endeavored to find the orders; have searched all over to find them, and cannot do so; I will try again; it is probable that the houses sending me those orders have copies of them; I do not remember of being served with an order to produce them; I intended to preserve them, and did so; I filed them with my domestic correspondence; when my books and papers were taken possession of they took everything they could find; they tried to get everything they could; I will search again and, if possible, find the orders.

Redirect by Mr. Benedict—The reason that the same wine is charged at different prices on that bill is that a part of it was sold on the wharf, and the other part at the warehouse; when these wines go into store we suffer greatly by leakage, and I would make more to sell it at $1 10 on the wharf, than $1 20 from the bonded warehouse; they were in my possession in both cases until I sold them; the risk and expenses of the wine sold on the wharf for $1 10 was incurred by the purchasers; the wine that was taken to the bonded warehouse was at my risk, and all the leakage was at my expense; the wine is gauged on the wharf by the Custom-house officer; there is also risks of the charge of Marshal; my agreement to sell the wine at $1 10 to the parties mentioned increased the consumption of the wine, as they sell in Chicago and various other places, and I confine my business to this City; it also is an advantage to me, as I get commission on the sales; the wine is first gauged on the wharf, and that which is sold on the wharf is bought after this has been done; the wine sold in the bonded warehouse is gauged by the City guager.

Mr. Benedict wished to read a gauger's report showing the wantage on a certain lot of wine.

Mr. Evarts objected, on the ground that there was no proof, or no way of proving, what had become of the wine.

The Court ruled the report as inadmissible.

BANKRUPTCY—CREDITOR HAVING COLLATERALS MAY PROVE HIS DEBT FOR THE SURPLUS.

In the matter of Henry C. Bolton.—In this case a creditor having collateral security given him by the bankrupt and a third person as partners to secure a debt due to the creditor from the bankrupt, claimed to be allowed to prove his whole debt and vote at the meeting of creditors. The Register held that the creditor might prove his claim to the amount exceeding the value of the security without abandoning the

same, but should state what the value is and vote in respect to the overplus.

The question was certified to the Judge, and the decision was by him approved.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

KINDLING-WOOD PATENT.

Jacob A. Conover vs. John H. Dohrman et al.—This was an application for an injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing patent issued to the plaintiff for a machine for splitting kindling-wood. The difference between the plaintiff's machine and that of the defendants was, in the former the blocks were laid upon a bed, which was then carried under the knives and withdrawn after the vertical blow of the knives at right angles to the bed had split them; while in the defendants' machine the blocks were carried by the bed against the knives, and their blow was horizontal and parallel to the bed instead of vertical.

Held by the Court—That the feature of the plaintiffs' claim which described the knives as acting at right angles to the bed relates to a non-essential matter, and that the change in the mechanism effected by the defendants is colorable and not material, and does not relieve them from the charge of infringement.

Decree for complainants for an injunction and a reference to ascertain damages.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Benedict.

A REVENUE CASE.

The United States vs. John Bolger.—The prisoner was charged with illegal distillation and removal of spirits. He was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Mr. Allen, A. D. T., and Mr. E. L. Paris prosecuted; Messrs. Johnson and Innes appeared for the defence.

COUNTERFEITING.

Alugg and Barnard, alleged to be some of the Staten Island gang of counterfeiters, were to be tried to-day, but the cases were adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—ANSWER OF DANIEL DREW—THE ARGUMENT POSTPONED.

In the Matter of the Application of the People of the State of New-York by M. B. Champlain, their Attorney-General, for the Removal of Daniel Drew from his Offices as Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company.—This case came up for argument to-day on the original motions to remove Mr. Drew. Messrs. Fullerton, Rapallo and Vanderpoel appeared for the petitioners, and Messrs. Field and Smith for the respondents.

Mr. Rapallo stated the condition of affairs briefly, and said that owing to the injunctions which had just been granted by Judges Balcom, Gilbert, Cardozo, &c., he would like to take the suggestion of the Court as to what course should be pursued.

Mr. Field objected to the Court giving the counsel any instruction or advice. The Court was not present in any sense as a party to the suit.

Mr. Rapallo said he would like to know for what persons Mr. Field appeared.

Mr. Field said they were ready, and it was for his friends on the other side to proceed with their branch of the case. When they did so they would soon learn what persons he represented.

Mr. Rapallo insisted that there had been two or three injunctions granted by Judges having coördinate jurisdiction. The several orders were conflicting, and the position he occupied was an embarrassing one. Under such circumstances it was proper that the Court should, in its discretion, direct one of its officers—for such he (the counsel) was—what course it was proper for him to pursue.

Mr. Field said he was there on the part of the respondents, to protest against any action whatever being taken by the Court.

Judge BARNARD said this was a regular judicial proceeding in the Supreme Court, and the proceedings had been "tied up" by a certain Judge who had co-equal powers with himself. These proceedings had originated in the Court over which he was presiding. Under this state of affairs he would, on his own motion, order that all the proceedings pending before him, be adjourned until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. An order to that effect was accordingly entered.

Mr. Rapallo asked if this order included the motions on the petition of the Attorney-General for an injunction.

Judge Barnard said yes; all the motions pending in his Court.

The following answer of Daniel Drew was served yesterday. It is entitled in the matter of M. B. Champlain, Attorney-General et al. vs. Daniel Drew, &c., and is as follows:

ANSWER OF MR. DREW.

Daniel Drew being sworn, says: That he has had large experience in the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, and he denies that any want of honesty or propriety of management has prevented the stockholders from realizing profits; and he denies that had it not been for matters alleged in the petition the business of the Company would be profitable and yield large dividends to the stockholders; and, relying on the advice of counsel, he denies allegations of the petition as to the legal effect and contents of statutes, reports and certificates therein referred to save as said allegations accord with the language of said statutes, reports and certificates, and he says that he is advised by counsel, and he verily believes that the allegations in the petition on the subject of the amount of stock which the said Erie Railway Company are entitled to issue are not true, and he therefore denies the same; he denies all the allegation of the petition to the effect that he exerted an undue or controlling influence in the Executive Committee or Board of Directors of the Erie Railway, and denies that he caused any portion of the policy to be adopted, or any one of the measures, or any part of the action to be proposed or taken which is imputed to him, or made the subject of complaint in the petition; so far as he supported any portion of said policy, or coöperated in said measures, he did so in good faith and in the exercise of his best judgment for the interests of the Erie Railway Company; and, in so far as his support or coöperation involved the exercise of any legal right or franchise by the Erie Railway Company, he acted on the advice of one or more legal advisers, whom he had reason to believe, and did believe, to be competent to give such advice; and in such support and coöperation he believed he was only doing what was a part of his right and duty as an officer of the Erie Railway Company. In regard to the allegations at folios 42 to 45 relative to speculating in stock, he says they are not true in any other sense as to the Erie Railway Company stock than as to the stocks of other companies, it being the fact that he has in the course of his business bought and sold stocks of various companies, and sometimes he was interested in the rise and sometimes in the fall of their stocks; and in these and other particulars he exercised his selling in like manner as other persons in the City of New-York engaged in the same general business of buying and selling stock. And so far as said allegations are intended to mean or imply more than the above they are not true. In regard to the allegations from folio 45 to folio 64, deponent says that the allegations at folios 57 and 58 are not true, and it is wholly untrue that he gave any pecuniary inducement to Mr. Berdell, or that Mr. Berdell was interested in any way with deponent in regard to any stock or bonds received by deponent from the Erie Railway Company, at the time referred to in the petition, or in the year 1866; that while deponent is not able to speak accurately as to the sales of stock made for some months prior to May, 1866, he, to the best of his belief and opinion, denies the allegations contained in folios 45 and 46, except that, to the best of his recollection, he had sold Erie stock to a considerable extent during the period referred to; and deponent denies that he made sales of Erie stock as alleged, in reference to acquiring the 28,000 shares of stock or the $3,000,000 of bonds; that he did not desire to have or take paid stock or bonds, and it was not on his proposal or request that the same were issued or delivered to him, but against his wishes he was persuaded and induced to take the same by the solicitation of members of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and because they urged, and he believed, that it was the best thing that could be done for the Company under the circumstances. And deponent denies the allegations at folios 48 and 49, to the effect that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds made in England should be applied to relieving said 28,000 shares of stock from hypothecation, and he denies that said 28,000 shares had been hypothecated to deponent, and he denies the allegations at folios 50 to 55. That while portions of the contract relative to said stock are set forth correctly in other particulars the statements of the petition are erroneous as to said contract, and he says that he received only 54,000 of said shares, and not 58,000 shares. And deponent says that he did loan to the said Company a sum equal to sixty per cent. on the 28,000 shares of their stock and $3,000,000 of their bonds, and that he received as collateral thereto, not the whole of said stock and bonds, but $5,400,000 thereof. That deponent was authorized to sell and dispose of the same as was necessary to enable him to complete his advance to the Company; that he, of course, gave the Company no security, for he gave them the money; but afterward they desired security to the amount of a million of dollars, which he gave them, and he also agreed not to return the security and demand his money until they could pay the same out of their surplus earnings, and they made a corresponding agreement not to make such payment until they could so pay the same out of such surplus earnings; that in regard to the allegations at folios 59 and 60 as to suppressing a report of stock, deponent says that he had no part in what is charged as suppressing a report of the stock, and deponent has been advised and believes that there being a right claimed by the Company to have said stock returned to the Company, it was not proper to report the stock as a part of the permanent stock of the Company. And he denies the allegations at folio 63; but he admits that he disposed of said stock in the usual manner, and he denies that under any circumstances he can be accountable to return to the Company more stock than he received, which was fifty-four thousand shares; and deponent denies that he was largely short of the Erie Railway stock, as charged in the sixty-fifth folio of the complaint, though he was under contract to deliver a considerable amount of said stock, and he denies the other allegations of the sixty-fifth, and all the allegations of the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh folios; and he denies the allegations of the sixty-eighth, seventy-third and seventy-fourth folios of the complaint, to the end of the paragraph at about the middle of folio seventy-four; and he controverts and denies the allegations contained in the paragraph beginning about the middle of folio sixty-nine, and ending about the middle of folio seventy; and he controverts the claim contained in folio seventy-two. He denies the allegations at folio seventy-five and seventy-six, and especially those to the effect that he procured a contract to be entered into; and he avers that he did not propose or suggest the making of any contract on the subject there referred to; but it having been proposed by others, he acted in regard to the same in good faith, and, as he believed, the interests of the Erie Railway Company required; and he denies the allegations in the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth folios of said petition. And deponent denies the allegations of the seventy-ninth to and including the eighty-fourth folios of the petition, except that the resolution referred to, and which was passed Dec. 4, 1867, though general, was explained at the Board as intending to apply to the stock in the petition referred to, and deponent believes that such facts were known to every member of the Board. That Frank Work was present when the resolution of the Board passed, and heard said explanation, and the resolution passed unanimously, and deponent never intended to state, and believes he never did make the statements charged as to stock being issued, as is alleged in the eighty-second and eighty-third folios of the petition. And deponent, in respect to the transactions with the said Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, further says that said road connects with the Erie Road, at about sixty miles west of Dunkirk; that it leads into most valuable bituminous coal fields in Pennsylvania, having the right to several short branch roads into different coal sections; that the Company own several thousand acres of those very valuable coal lands; that it was of great importance to the Erie Road to control this road so as to be freed from the exactions of other Western roads, over which they must otherwise obtain a supply of coal for the use of their road on its western portion; that it was deemed best by the directors, and deponent believes it was for the best interests of the Erie Road to make the several contracts with, and ultimately to lease this road as was done; that besides the needs of the Erie coal there was the additional consideration that the demand for the coal for common use in this State was rapidly increasing, and must soon be a source of great profit to the Erie Company. And deponent says that several contracts were made at different times between the two Companies, but the lease of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad was made on and not after Jan. 5, 1866; that by said lease the Erie Company agreed to pay the bonds of the Bradford Road which had been used in the construction of their road. These bonds bore an interest of seven per cent., and were convertible into stock. The statute authorized the exchange of Erie stock for the stock of the said Bradford Road, and it was thereupon agreed between the Companies that the holders of the said seven per cent bonds, on which the Erie Road was liable, might be converted into stock, and then exchange the bonds at eighty per cent. for the stock of the Erie Company, at par, and it was done. The effect of this transaction was that the Erie Company relieved themselves from the payment of seven per cent interest on, and ultimately of the principal of, bonds, whether they earned it or not, and incurred a liability to pay a dividend on an amount of stock only twenty per cent. greater when they should earn and declare it. And the deponent further says that the denials refer to the folios upon the copy served upon him, which is partly printed and partly written, and not to the folios upon the pamphlet which he understands to have been since written.

D. DREW.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1868.

RICHARD STACPOOLE, Notary Public.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Balcom and a Jury.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AS TO WARRANTY AND FRAUD IN THE SALE OF TOBACCO.

M. D. L. Sharkey vs. Ellis Franklin.—In this suit the plaintiff seeks to recover $4,500 damages. The defendant sold him 500 cases of New York State Seed Tobacco in 1865 for $25,000, and it is alleged that 50 cases turned out to be of inferior quality; that the tobacco was warranted to be "wrappers and fillers," and, when the tobacco was received, 50 cases were found to be scraped and newly marked.

The defence is that one Philip Falk induced the defendant, who was then a wealthy man, to speculate in tobacco, of which business defendant was ignorant, and that Falk purchased the tobacco in Syracuse, and this defendant paid the money without ever seeing the tobacco. That when defendant came to this City Falk made a corrupt bargain with plaintiff, whereby plaintiff agreed to pay, and did pay, Falk over $1,000 for inducing defendant to sell his tobacco to the plaintiff at a great sacrifice by fraudulent representations as to the state of the tobacco market. Defendant consented to the sale to plaintiff at a great loss.

The plaintiff then sent Falk to Syracuse to bring the tobacco to this City, and after it had been here ten days, the plaintiff, it is alleged, pretended that defendant (who had never even seen the tobacco) had changed the contents of fifty cases while it was in the bonded warehouse in Syracuse. The defence is further, that this suit was brought by the plaintiff and Falk to extort money from him. The plaintiff, Sharkey, (who was brought into Court by the Sheriff from Ludlow-street Jail, where he has been imprisoned for a year past,) was the first witness. He admitted the payment to Falk of $1,000, but denied all the allegations as to the conspiracy. At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,220.

For the plaintiff, C. Arthur and Wm. Fullerton; for the defendant, Judge Edmonds.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—MARCH 11.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.

John McTerney vs. James Murphy and Hugh Smith.—This was an action for damages brought by the father of John P. McTerney, a boy of 15 years, for personal injuries received by his son, who was run over by a Madison-avenue stage, owned by defendants, on the 17th of September, 1864, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. The boy was so badly injured that his leg had to be amputated, and he was made a cripple for life. Plaintiff alleges that the accident resulted solely from the carelessness of the stage-driver. The defence was a general denial. The evidence developed some uncertainty as to whether the stage that run over the boy belonged to the Madison-avenue line or not, and it was claimed also by the defence that the boy was guilty of such contributing negligence as should prevent his recovery.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Wright & Cornell for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Heckscher, Jr., et al. vs. Meyer et al.; motion granted.

Doherty vs. Carson, &c.; motion for *alias* attachment granted.

Becker vs. Jardine; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hodge, &c., vs. Wasserman; motion granted unless the defendant files and serves an answer in two days.

Wolff vs. Bolin; motion granted on payment of cost of default and motion.

Kelly vs. Kennedy; motion granted.

Mary A. Ward vs. Wm. W. Ward; motion granted of $5 per week alimony and $100 counsel fee.

Flynn vs. Tilton et al.; motion granted.

Doherty vs. Dearie; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of Charles Doherty vs. John Flanagan, &c.; reference ordered to ascertain the amount due.

Starin et al. vs. Newkirk; motion denied.

McDonald vs. Wicks et al.; motion granted on payment of costs, &c.

Searle vs. The Bank of Kent; motion denied.

Wright, &c., vs. Rowland; motion denied.

Christ et al. vs. Sherwin et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of Aaron Browning; motion granted and petition discharged.

In the matter of the petition of R. S. Howell for a sale of land, &c.; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Robertson.

National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross; motion granted.

Hulzapple vs. Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted.

Shearman, et al., vs. United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore; motion granted on terms.

Frommell vs. Heurtz; motion for judgment and assessment of damages granted with costs.

Farley vs. Farley; motion granted without costs.

Raynolds vs. Leland; motion granted.

Demott, et al., vs. Muhler; motion granted and reference ordered.

American Watch Company vs. Strasburger, et al.; judgment for plaintiffs.

Devine vs. Feinberger; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Susan W. Macomb, an infant; motion granted.

Linsley, et al. vs. Hitchcock; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Rogers vs. Kelly; motion granted without costs.

By Judge McCunn.

Merell vs. Destony; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Janeway, et al. vs. Janeway, et al.; judgment granted.

Bishop vs. Bishop; motion modified by striking out costs of motion.

Same vs. Same; issues settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Robertson.

Bennett, Receiver vs. Rorke, et al.: extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judges Robertson, McCunn and Jones.

Samuel Brooks vs. James Barrie; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Barrett.

Servin vs. Warmworth; bail reduced to $500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

William Walker, John McBride and Patrick Dempsey were arraigned for stealing a quantity of unbound printed matter, worth $200, from the bindery of the Messrs. Appleton, in Franklin-street. The first and second named parties pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence. It was shown that Dempsey was the cartman who innocently removed the property under orders from Walker, who was the day-watchman of the establishment. He was accordingly discharged.

Peter Hansen, first mate of the brig *Tigress*, late from Para, was tried for stealing $50 worth of India-rubber from a lot consigned to Messrs. Burdett, Davis & Co., of No. 174 Water-street. The testimony was not conclusive against the prisoner, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict of acquittal.

George Delmar, alias Pete Wilsey, who has served twelve years in the State Prison, and who was pardoned a month ago by the Governor, pleaded guilty of stealing three opera-glasses, of the value of $115, from a Broadway optician's establishment, on the 3d inst. He was remanded for sentence.

Adolph Schlaurbach pleaded guilty of swindling Chas. Schultz out of $506 43 by means of false representations. The prisoner advertised in a German newspaper for a partner with a small capital to engage in the business of gold and silver leaf beating. That Adolph was an adept in the operation of "beating" was shown by the ease with which he relieved his unsuspecting victim, Schultz, and a score of other persons out of their hard-earned money. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Austin A. Davis, Chas. Priestly, John Farney, Elizabeth Hayes, John Barmore, Julius Cohen and Mary Barmore, jointly indicted under nineteen different charges of burglary, was arraigned upon one of these indictments, and the four first-named pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence. The other defendants will probably be tried to-day.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN—MARCH 12.

Before Commissioner Newton.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF SPIRITS.

The United States vs. John McGann, Patrick Murtagh, Julius Scott and Peter Mullaly.—The defendants were charged, on the complaint of Mr. A. H. Doty, Assistant Revenue Inspector, with having illegally removed 55 barrels of spirits. A few witnesses were examined, from whom was elicited the following evidence: At five A. M. on the morning of the 13th January, Messrs. Doty, Ashley, and Catlin, Revenue Inspectors, entered the premises Nos. 205 and 207 Water-street. They found a still there in running order, and a person running off spirits. He came out of the cistern-room and locked it with a Government lock. The distillery was licensed. Thirty-five barrels of spirits were found on the adjacent premises. The Inspector endeavored to procure carts for the removal of whisky; four were obtained. The barrels were put in, but no sooner was the spirits in the carts than the four drivers immediately drove off and attempted to escape. Two, however, were captured. The defendants not being connected by the testimony with the act of the drivers, were discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Lott.

ASSAULT.

Joseph Laurent vs. Joshua Harrison.—This was an action for damages, brought under the following circumstances: Plaintiff was devised by his father three lots and a house in Classon-avenue near Sackett-street. On the lots were some fruit-trees and vines imported from France. Defendant was a tenant of the late Mr. Laurent, after whose death—about eleven months subsequently—plaintiff got legal possession of the premises from the Court, but when he went to occupy them, Harrison assaulted and violently ejected him. For this assault the present action was brought. The defendant put in no appearance. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Laurent vs. Harrison.—This was an action between the same parties. It was brought to recover damages. Defendant took from the premises above mentioned some choice trees and vines, and destroyed the remainder with hot water. The Jury returned a verdict for $500.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Cregan vs. Maguire.—The jury returned a verdict in this case. It was an action to recover damages for injury caused to plaintiff's property by the proximity of buildings owned by defendant, used for the manufacture of japanned ware, and from which issued, it was alleged, such a stench that the value of adjoining houses was considerably depreciated. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Agnes McNair vs. Mary Cutter.—This was an action for $5,000. The plaintiff claimed that Mrs. Cutter occupied the premises, No. 135 Clinton-street, and immediately in front of the house in the sidewalk was a round hole with an iron covering, used for the purpose of allowing coal or other articles to be lowered into the basement or cellar of the building. On the 17th of October last while plaintiff was walking on the sidewalk in pursuit of her business she stood on the covering of this hole. It turned, and she fell partially through the opening. Her leg was broken, and she was otherwise so seriously injured that she has been since then prevented from attending to her business, and was put to considerable expense for medical assistance. The defence denied any negligence, and said that the accident was the result of plaintiff's own carelessness. They alleged that the pavement was sufficiently large for her to have walked on, and that she need not have trod on this particular portion. In mitigation of damages medical testimony was produced which showed that the injury to Miss McNair was not so much as represented, and the break complained of merely consisted of the fracture of a little bone. The jury retired and after a short absence brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $150.

Messrs. Scott and Steele appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Bogardus for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1100—Conant vs. Wilkinson.	1372—Doran by G'd'n vs. E. River Ferry Co.
1346—Woodworth et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.	1380—Masson vs. De Mareil.
689—Coleman vs. Stanley et al.	1382—Bergman vs. Schwartz, Admer. &c.
690—Riley The Same.	1384—Adams vs. Tucker.
1358—Metz vs. Fortune et al.	1386—Dickinson vs. Lowe.
1360—Savage vs. Kane et al.	1388—Fuler vs. Adams et al.
1364—Blossom et al vs. Griffin.	1394—Benedict et al vs. Kelsey.
1368—McGwire vs. Dougherty.	1396—Maxwell, Jr., vs. Riker.
1370—Reamer vs. Livingston.	1398—Pomeroy et al vs. Goldman et al.
	1400—Hill vs. Wedd'e et al.
	1402—Gooding vs. Keeling.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.	973—Hardenburgh vs. Del. and H. Canal Co.
1090—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.	780—Makewen vs. Finigan.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.	1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Rackett et al.	702½—Rogers vs. Smith.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	499—Hale vs. Holladay.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.	969—Livingston, &c., vs. North.
1073—Frack vs. Koehler.	453—Tintell vs. Devlin.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	493—Tucker et al. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.	179—Monroe vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.
	1250—Baretto vs Glackan.
	572—Derancey vs. Stevenson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
152—Bolles, Rec'r, vs Duff, Rec'r.	193—McGennis vs. McGennis.
114—Ensign vs. Herrick.	260—Powers vs. Emory.
130—Arnoux vs. Barnes.	145—Carson vs. Ball.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson	270—Vanderpool vs. McEvily
168—Osgood vs. Groves.	292— vs. ——.
191—Stafford vs. Babcock.	258—Lowden vs. Lowden.
192—Babcock vs. Stafford.	99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
142—Winslow vs. Duncan.	200—Waterbury vs. Hudson Gaslight Co.
146—Tiffany vs. Ree.	231—Lanhorne vs. Ayres.
147—Cantreel vs. Phelps.	237—Way vs. Colgate Manf. Co.
156—Bray vs. Smith.	238—Packard vs. Wood.
157—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Corn Ex. Bank.	243—Wallace vs. Mayer.
161—Corn Ex. Savings Bank vs. Roberts.	245—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt
163—Middlefield Fire & B. S. Co. vs. Dayton.	252—Sheppert vs. Steinmetz
183—Tamaro vs. Leland.	253—Dugan vs. Duryea.
198—Patterson vs. Bloomer.	264—Hough vs. Livingston.
	269—Davies vs. Monks.

Call No. 276—Michon vs. Groux et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3643—Russel vs. Berrien.	3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barner, Ex'r, &c.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.	3437—Levy vs. Godfrey et al.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Schlaefer.	3541—Finnegan, Adm'x., &c. vs. Nattbeck.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.	2875—Stephens vs. West et al.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.	3485—Boyle vs. Toothaker et al.
3511—Worden vs. Shipman et al.	3571—Dunne vs. Richey et al.
3915—Hein vs. Green.	3593—Mee vs. Newton.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.	

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.	3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.	3714—Berg et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.	3736—The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.	3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.	1244—Hulzapple vs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
3808—Murphy vs. Beers et al.	1490—Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman.
3830—M'Cormack vs. Lees.	3208—Parke vs. Morse, Jr., et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1061—Powle vs. Henessey.	1044—Kliener vs. Horman.
1043—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.	902—Wallington vs. Kirkland et al.
1045—Same vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	1071—Salomon vs. Marsh.
1046—Same vs. Dry Dock and E. Broadway R. R. Co.	1073—Cudlipp et al. vs. Cudlipp et al.
1047—Same vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R.R. Co.	1074—Ashurst et al. vs. Muller.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	1075—Rotchford vs. Byrne, &c.
1038—Levison vs. Freedlander.	1080—Baker vs. Stephens.
	1081—Genterman vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Philadelphia S. S. Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
660—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.	986—Arnold vs. Bedford.
956—Whitely vs. Caleby.	888—Hill vs. Reed.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.	376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.
949—Earle vs. Cohen.	963—National Park Bank vs. Potter.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.	343—Page vs. Colby.
930—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.	925—Kennedy vs. Seym.
931—Same vs. Same.	954—McChester vs. ——.
1064—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
432—Adams vs. Dunaneey.	474—Dodge vs. Lerland.
454—Benney vs. Stewart.	476—Lumbard vs. Stuart.
316—Johnson vs. Thompson.	477—Gomez vs. Cen. Am. T. Co.
360—Osterley vs. Fairfield.	478—Dewalt vs. Bleecker and 14th-st. R. R. Co.
201—Riddle vs. Bixbey.	479—Ohlrogge vs. Same.
202—Paul vs. Bixby.	48—Ross vs. Bier.
373—Dillon vs. Cummings.	481—Kain vs. Harrison.
401—Rose vs. Southmayd.	482—Cockroft vs. Ward.
462—Eschweiler vs. Heyde.	483—Watels vs. Myers.
463—Andrews vs. Collins.	484—Murphy vs. Thomas.
467—Lovejoy vs. De Lavere.	485—Rioda vs. Freeman.
455—Humbolt M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.	486—Davison vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
384—Spratt vs. Hernstein.	487—Beatty vs. Bernholz.
— —Tappan vs. Lent.	— —Fray vs. Foster.
342—Frithall vs. Kahlman.	
473—Robinson vs. The N. H. & S. Co.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.

The People vs. John Cooney—grand larceny.

The People vs. Edward Brady, John McKenna—grand larceny.

The People vs. Frank McGuire—grand larceny from person.

The People vs. Joseph Baker—burglary.

The People vs. Alfred Guinard—grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Gibbons—grand larceny.

The People vs. John Bowen—grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Presley, John Barmore, John Fareney, Austin Davis, Mary Davis, Elizabeth Hayes—burglary.

The People vs. Julius Guse—grand larceny from person.

The People vs. Jeremiah Hartigan—manslaughter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
44—Harding vs. The Central Park, North and East R. R. Co.	60—Millar vs. Willis.
51—Smith vs. Beebe.	61—O'Neill vs. Kehoe.
52—Myarr vs. Welsh.	63—Collins vs. Bennet.
53—Doherty vs. Gilchrist et al.	64—Fitchell vs. Fairchild.
54—Summers vs. Nichols.	65—Klinck vs. Harding.
55—Clark vs. Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	66—Collins vs. Stratford.
56—Trool vs. Rider.	67—Halleck vs. Lowery.
57—Kelsey vs. Prouty.	68—Tyhee vs. Brooklyn and Canarsie R. R. Co.
58—Higgins vs. Miller.	69—Sherman vs. Roberts.
	70—Scheuber vs. Wager.
	71—Malone vs. Riley.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
124—Foster vs. Reid.	147—Taylor vs. Fruckman.
139—Latimer vs. Bewley.	148—Miller vs. Doherty.
140—Spooner vs. Bennett.	151—Campbell vs. Farrell.
141—Kinsella vs. Calley.	152—Berry vs. Bk'n Ferry Co.
142—Mead vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.	153—Bier vs. Penrose.
143—Sheridan vs. Hail.	154—Piatt vs. Fleet.
144—O'Brien vs. Neilis.	165—Baker & Montague vs. Remington.
145—Bell vs. Rose.	166—Johnson vs. Silver.
146—Faulkener vs. Murphy.	

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 11, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110⅛	100 Canton Co.	61¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110	100 do	61⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	200 do b10	61⅝
		100 Union Nav. Co.	21
10,000 do	107¼	200 do	20¼
50,000 do	107⅜	400 Quick. Min. Co.	21½
4,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '67 New Iss	106⅛	100 Pac. Mail	110
		100 do	110¾
10,000 do	106⅜	200 do 2d call	110⅝
220,000 do	106½	50 do	110⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	101¼	100 Cum. Coal Pf.	33
10,000 do	101	200 Boston W. P.	20¾
5,000 do	101⅛	100 Adams Ex.	72
55,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	106⅛	200 Mer. U. Ex.	32½
		100 do	32⅜
75,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series	105¼	100 do b30	32⅝
		100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	40⅝
4,000 do	105⅜	150 N. Y. Cen.	127½
5,000 do	105⅛	400 do s10	127⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66⅞	800 do	127⅝
6,000 do	67	6 do	127⅞
20,000 Tenn. 6s. new	64	200 Erie R. s30	75¼
42,000 do	63⅛	500 do	75¾
8,000 do	63⅝	200 do b30	76¼
10,000 do 2d call	63¾	100 Erie R. Pf. s3	76
1,000 do	63½	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.	141
5,000 do	63¼	200 Chic. & Alt.	131
5,000 Vir. St. 6's x-c	53	15 do	130
1,000 Vir. 6s, new	51⅛	400 Bos. Hart. & Erie	14¼
4,000 N. Car 6s. x-c	65	700 Reading R.	92⅜
10,000 do	64½	200 do s30	92¾
10,000 do	62	1200 do	92⅝
1,000 N. Car. State 6s. new	62¾	200 do b30	92⅞
		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅝
3,000 Ga. St. 6s.	74½	300 do	90¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	87	100 do b30	91
10,000 do	86½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	93¼
2,000 do	86¾	410 do	93½
2,000 do	87	200 do s30	93
3,000 Erie 1st M.	105	100 Chic. & N. W R.	65¼
5,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	113¼	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	73¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94½	200 do	73⅜
10,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	78	380 do	73⅝
1,000 do	77	200 do b30	73⅞
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st M	89	200 Cleve. & Tol.	105½
5,000 C. & G. E 1st M.	83	200 do	105⅝
4,000 W. U Tel. 7s. bds.	82	200 Clev. P. & Ash	103¼
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. bds	102	400 Chic. & R. I.	96
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st M.	99	100 do 2d call	95⅞
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	96	100 Mil. & St. P.	51⅝
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	79	100 do b30	52
12,500 Hudson R. 1st M.	101	100 do	51⅛
40 Ocean Bank	102½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅝
28 Met. Bank	123	300 do	67⅛
25 Bank of N. Amer.	107⅛	400 do b30	67⅜
20 Continental Bank	103	100 do 2d call	67
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	100 T., W. & W.	51⅛
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	116¼	200 do	51⅜
27 Del. & Hud. Can.	148½	7 New-Jersey R.	133
200 Cen. Coal Com	47½	15 do	132
200 do b10	48	250 New-Jersey Cen. R	117
1100 do	48	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
100 West. U. Tel.	34	24 do	100⅛
300 do	34½	200 do	99⅞
100 do b30	34¼	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	73
200 do 2d call	34	200 Chs. & Alton, Pf.	133⅛
100 do	34½	100 H. & St. J. R.	74
400 O. & Miss. R.	29¾	13,000 T. & W. 1st. Ex.	91⅛
300 do	29⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 Small	109⅝	100 Cum. Coal Pf.	33⅝
		200 Mer. U. Ex	32⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	107⅛	300 do	32½
		100 N. Y. Cen. s30	127⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108	300 Erie R.	76
		100 do b30	76¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅛	200 do 2d call	75
		300 M. So. & N. I. R.	90⅝
5,000 do	106⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts R. s30	93
12,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss.	106½	200 do	93
		200 do b30	93¼
150,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	101	100 Chic. & N. W.	67⅛
45,000 do	101⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	66⅝	400 Clev. & Tol. b30	106
50,000 Tenn. 6s. new	63⅝	500 Chi. & R. I.	95¼
2,000 Missouri 6s	87	100 do	95⅛
1,000 do	87⅛	500 do	95
5,000 do	87	200 do	94⅞
35,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c	62¼	100 M. & St. P.	51⅜
20,000 do	62½	200 M. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛
18,000 do b60	62⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	51¼
5,000 N. C. S. 6s. n.	62⅛	700 do	51⅜
500 Pacific Mail	110⅛	100 do	51
100 do	110⅝	100 P., F. W. & C.	100¼
400 do	110⅛	1000 Ohio & Miss. R.	30
300 Canton Co.	60	200 do	30⅛
100 Adams Ex	73	50 H. & St. J. Pf.	80
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	40½	100 Bost., Hart. & E.	14
300 do	40	400 W. U. Tel.	34

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Adams Ex	72½	200 Reading R.	93⅛
200 do	72⅝	800 do	93
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	70½	200 do	92⅞
800 Mer. U. Ex.	32⅝	200 Mil. & St. P	51½
200 Quicksilver	21⅝	200 Ohio & Miss	29⅞
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7	100 Tol., W. & W.	52
100 Pacific Mail b30	110⅝	600 Clev. & Tol.	106
100 do	110½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅝
100 Atlantic Mail	99½	100 do	9 ⅝
100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67½	400 do	9 ½
100 do	67¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	93⅝
300 N. Y. Cen.	127⅝	200 do c	93½
100 do b10	127½	300 Chi. R. I. & P	96⅝
100 do c	127⅝	600 do	96⅛
1200 Erie R	76½	200 do c	96½
800 do b3	77	600 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	73¾
400 do	77	200 do c	73⅝
1100 do	76¾	800 West. U. Tel	34⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	32¾	200 Ohio & M. R.	30
100 Canton Co.	61	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	90½
100 do	60¾	100 do c	90⅝
100 Pacific Mail	110⅛	100 do c	90
100 Atlantic Mail	99⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	93¼
200 West U. Tel	34	1200 Clev. & Tol c	105⅝
100 do c	33⅞	200 do	10 ⅝
800 N. Y. Cen.	126⅞	100 C., R. I. & P.	95⅞
1200 do c	125¾	100 do c	95¾
200 do b5	116⅞	600 do	95⅝
600 Erie R.	74½	500 do b10	95⅝
1100 do c	74⅜	100 do c	95½
200 do b10	74½	600 do	95½
600 do	74¾	100 do c	95½
200 Tol. W. & W	51	300 do	95⅜
100 do	50⅞	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73¾
300 M. & St. P. R	51½	1500 do	73⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67	200 do b10	73⅜
100 do c	67⅜	300 do c	73¼
100 P., F. W. & Ch. c	100⅛	100 do s10	73¼
200 do	100⅛	200 Reading R.	92⅞
100 do c	100		

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

300 Quicksilver	21⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	40¼	300 M. S. & N. I.	90⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex.	32⅞	100 do s10	90½
100 Pacific Mail	110⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts	93⅜
100 West. U. Tel	34	1000 do	93
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅞	100 Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
100 Erie R.	75	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	95
800 do	75¼	800 do	94⅞
200 do	75⅝	100 do b10	95
1200 do	75½	200 do b3	94⅞
300 do s3	75½	100 do s3	94⅞
100 Mil. & St. P	50⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	67
100 do	51	100 do	66⅞
200 Reading R.	92⅝	100 do	66¼
100 Tol., W. & W.	51⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅜
100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼	200 do b3	73½
100 P., F. W. & C.	100¼	100 do b10	73⅜
100 Bos., Hartford & E.	14	100 do s3	73⅝
100 do	14⅛		

WEDNESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The Gold Room was dull to-day, and the price of gold weak. The sales through the day were at 139[illegible] per cent. The sharp turn in the Money market yesterday to 7 per cent. on call loans to the brokers, not only affected the holders of gold for a rise, directly by enhancing the cost of carrying on their balances, but some of the Stock Brokers borrowed gold at bank, where they found it difficult to borrow currency, and threw the gold upon the market, at their own risk, to raise money. The continued easy ruling of the foreign exchanges is also against the speculators in gold. There is little or nothing said, in this connection, of the political situation. The decisive result of the New-Hampshire election of yesterday is against any new complications between Congress and the President, at Washington. The Impeachment trial will go on of course from and after Friday next, and if Mr. JOHNSON should be deposed, a pretty general change of the Cabinet is likely to follow. Whether this change will certainly include the Secretary of the Treasury or not may depend upon the intervention of certain prominent Republican friends of Mr. MCCULLOCH, and the course of this gentleman in the next few weeks upon one or two important points touching the institution of the Sinking fund of 1862, and the relaxation of the National Banking system, so as to authorize an increase of circulation where it may seem to be called for by the local wants of the West and of the reconstructed States of the South. To the last measure, he has probably no objections. Our impression is, that the Greenback circulation will not be disturbed either way by Congress, and no bill finally passed, however threatened, looking to the payment of U. S. 5-20s due in 1882-87, in any other medium than Gold coin. The system of Internal Taxation will assuredly be readjusted to the most reasonable and least oppressive scale; leaving the receipts, however, from Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, Incomes, &c., still more than equal to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government, as now being encouraged by the Committees on Appropriations in the Senate and House of Representatives. There can be no rational question that the Customs Revenues in Gold will, at all times, be left ample for the support of the Interest and Sinking fund charges upon the Public Debt.

There was active calling in of demand Money loans upon the Brokers to-day, growing out of yesterday's general advancing rates to 7 ℘ cent. and the locking up of five or six million of dollars from the use of the Street, derived from extraordinary and lawless sales of new Erie Stock. Two of the Banks found themselves creditor at the Clearing-House this morning to the aggregate sum of nearly four millions, on account of the non-presentation of their certifications of Brokers' Checks yesterday. How long this operation will continue to unsettle the Money market will depend upon the success or failure of the parties engaged in it to break down the Vanderbilt purchases of Erie Stock. Thus far all efforts to create a panic distrust in the Stock or to turn the tide of speculation against Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends, have signally failed; and the effect of the Money pressure last night and to-day is telling upon the Western and other Stocks quite as much as upon Erie; although the latter is superabundant for delivery. The sales to-day were 75¼@77@74¼@76¼@74¾@75¾@76; standing about 76 ℘ cent. at 4 P. M. It was rumored in the forenoon that the Supreme Court had issued process for the arrest of some of the Directors for contempt, and that the books of the Company had been transferred and the meetings of the Directors had been adjourned to Jersey City; but later in the day Mr. DREW was at the office of his Brokers in Broad-street. The meeting in Jersey City had reference probably to the preparation of the accounts of the Committee for the further examination of the Albany Committee.

The Public Funds showed the weakness usually attendant upon an advance in Money to 7 ℘ cent. The Border State Bonds were depressed from the same cause, and North Carolinas fell back 2@3 ℘ cent. from the top sales a few days ago. The Miscellaneous Shares were lower on Canton and Western Telegraph; Pacific Mail remarkably steady, considering the general depression, and the Express Stocks about the same as yesterday. New-York Central fluctuated between 127¼@126@127¾ ℘ cent. There was a further decline in the Western Roads; Rock Island showing most weakness at the late Boards.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. There was a steadier temper to the general dealings in the Railways. Gold was also steady:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	101	101	Missouri	87⅛	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110	109⅞	Northwest	67¼	66⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	106⅛	N. West Pref.	74	73⅝
N. Y. Central	127⅜	127¼	Rock Island	97	95
Erie	75¾	75¾	Fort Wayne	100¼	100⅛
Hudson	143	142	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅛
Reading	92⅞	92⅝	M'chants' Union	32⅞	32⅜
Mich. Southern	90⅞	90⅛	St. Paul Pref.	67	67
Ohio and Miss.	30	30¼	St. Paul Com.	51⅝	51
Pittsburgh	93⅞	93⅛	Pacific Mail	110⅜	110⅜
Toledo	105⅝	106⅛	American Gold	139⅝	139⅝
Tenn 6s, new	64⅛	63⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	139	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	118
6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	110⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	122
500 & 1,000 1881	110⅞	End coup., 1871	118
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅞	5 ℘ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	10-40 reg	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	106⅛	7-30 2d series	105¼
5-20 coup., 1867	106⅜	7-30 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty, 7s	108⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 7s. ex-div.	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, ex-div.	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 5s	97⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	100
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	104	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	66⅞
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102⅛	Tennessee new bds	63⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	53
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	51⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	61
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	North Car. 6s. n. b	62⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Missouri 6s	86⅞
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois war loan	100	California 7s	120
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	92	Connecticut 6s	99⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	133
Manhattan	140	Nassau	107
Merchants'	117	Shoe and Leather	112
Mechanics'	122½	Continental	103
America	138	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	111	Marine	140
State of New-York	113	Impt'rs. & Traders'	125
Commerce	117	Park	148
Ocean	102	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	119	Ninth National	104½
Bank of the Repub.	114	Tenth National	101
Bank of N. America	107½	Oriental Bank	130

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity-st., n. s., 58 ft. e. of McDougal-st., 17x40	$8,500
Bank-st., n. s., 65.5 ft. e. of Washington-st., 65.5x22.9x61x—	11,000
Grand-st., s. w. s., No. 607, 22.9x50.3x20.4x60.1	8,000
Liberty-st., s. s., No. 22, 25.6x76.10x23.4x76.10	30,000
McDougal-st., No. 97, 21.6x75	14,750
Montgomery-st., w. s., lot No. 17, 25x92	12,900
Waverley-place and W. 11th-st., n. e. cor., 20x60	8,000
6th-st., n. e. s., 234 ft. n. w. of Gay-st., (so called) 22x62.1; Gay-st., (so called,) w. s. 66 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 67.3x15.6x66.11x20; Gay-st., w. s., 62.2 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 85.8x18.1x16x—x67.3x3.10	15,000
17th-st., 5th-av. cor., 116.2x20x54.2x62x22.8	73,000
20th-st., n. s., 203.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x half the block	14,000
27th-st., n. e. s., 275 ft. n. of 4th-av., 23x98.9	16,500
27th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,000
31st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	42,000
W. 24th-st., No. 39 (contract)	25,200
42d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	14,500
45th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 65.4x50x61.8x50	11,957
46th-st., n. s., 3.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x100.5	9,000
57th-st. and 2d-av., n. w. cor., 20.5x60	25,000
60th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	21,000
60th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	21,000
70th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., (contract)	6,000
105th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,250
119th-st., n. s., 213 ft. w. of Avenue A, 39.11x—x75x99.11x75	4,875
127th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 250x99.11	18,000
Lexington-av. and 37th-st., s. w. cor., 34.1x75	14,500
Avenue B, e. s., 23.3 ft. n. of 9th-st., 23x70	13,700
2d-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 21st-st., 18.3x49x6 inches x29x18.9x78	16,500
6th-av., e. s., 64.9 ft. n. of 51st-st., 35.8x100x57x102.3	12,200
8th-av., w. s., No. 401, 25x100	26,500
9th-st., w. s., bet. 88th and 89th sts., 50.4x100; 10th-av., w. s., bet. 88th and 89th sts., 100x100.8	19,300

Leases Recorded.

Brevoort-place, No. 1, 16 years, per year	$7,250
Broome-st., No. 291, 5 years, per year	1,600
W. Houston-st., No. 53, 5 years, per year	1,210
Hudson-st., No. 127, store and cellar, 2 yrs., pr. yr.	2,000
Market-st., lot No. 456, 27x88, 21 years, per year	225
Spring-st., No. 146, store, &c., 3 years, per year	725
Wooster-st., Nos. 187 and 189, 3 1-6 years, per year	1,560
E. 26th-st., No. 175, store, &c., 5 years, per year	120
112th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 103x114, 5 years, per year	50
120th-st. and 1st-av., n. e. cor. store, &c., 5 years per year	450
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x half the block, 10 years, per year	50

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 303 ft. e. 5th-av., 80x100	$5,600
Baltic-st., n. s., 383.10 ft. e. 5th-av., 20x100	1,400
Baltic-st., s. s., 129.4 ft. e. Utica-av., 618x175.6x66.8x618	6,250
Bond-st., n. w. s., 55.9 ft. w. Livingston-st., 20x67.6	6,500
Clymer-st., n. s. 140 ft. w. Wythe-av., 18x26x10x25	400
Conselyea-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. Lorrimer-st., 25x100	2,550
Cypress Hill road, s. s., 683 ft. e. Bushwick-av., 60x100.9x81.11½x100	1,300
Elliott-place, w. s., 318 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 27x100	8,000
Freeman-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Union-av., 45x100	1,400
Frost-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	300
Guerney-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 50x100	1,450
Hancock-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	300
Hanson-place, n. s., 98 ft. e. of Elliott-place, 20x112	18,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Albany-av., 40x100	5,300
Hooper-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25.6x76x25x81.2	575
Hopkins-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	700
Kent-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. Franklin-st.; Franklin-st., w. s. 75 ft. s. Freeman-st., each 25x95	6,000
Montague-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Clinton-st., 50x100; Plot 150 ft. e. Clinton-st. and 100 ft. n. Montague-st., 25x100	67,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 320.6 ft. w. Franklin-av., 18.2x100	5,490
Pacific-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. Paca-av., 75x107.2½	900
President-st., s. w. s., 143 ft. n. w. Columbia-st., 21.5x100	6,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., 185 ft. s. De Kalb-av., 60x85	4,200
Varet-st., n. s. 125 ft. e. Morrell-st., 100x18x28x68x75	4,000
Van Voorhees-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	83
Walworth-st., w. s., 207.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	500
William-st., n. s., 173.4 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	3,000
Wyckoff-st., s. e. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	211
Van Buren-st. and Tompkins-av., n. e. cor., 100x100	100
2d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x100	11,000
4th-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of North 8th-st., 22.6x100	1,000
6th-st., s. s., 277.10½ ft. e. of 5th., 20x100	2,500
Fulton-av., n. s. 51.3 ft. e. Reid-av., 90.10x25x96.5½x25.7¾; Marion-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. Reid-av., 25x50	3,000
Hamilton-av., e. s., 84 ft. s. Rapelyea-st., 48.3x17.9x21x13x28x46x20	5,750
Hamilton-av. and Clinton-st., n. w. cor., 39.6x30x8x90.6	5,500
Hale-av. e. s., 100 s. Ridgewood, 50x101.8½	500
Howard-av. and Hancock-st., s. w. cor., 100x160	nom.
Marcy-av., e. s., 80 ft., n. Macon-st., 20x100	1,000
Marcy-av. and Macon-st., n. e. cor., 20x100	10,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 126 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,500
Myrtle-av., 71.8 ft. e. Jay-st., 110.2x20.10x50x8n.x24x36x21.1	2,300
Tompkins-av., s. s., 60 ft. n. Van Buren-st., 40x100	nom.
Tompkins-av. and Macon-st., n. w. cor., 100x125	7,500

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 159, 5 years, per year	4,000
Grand-st., No. 463, 25x75, 5 years, per year	180
Myrtle-av., bet. Kent and Graham avs., 4 years, per year	400
4th-place, n. s., 91 ft. e. Court-st., 4 lots, 3 years, per year	200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., 55 ft. s. of 3d-st., 20x125	$7,250
Railroad-av., n. s., part of lot No. 10, Block No. 89, (the old ropewalk)	300
South 4th-st., n. s. 65 ft. e. of Jersey-av. 15x50	4,500
South 8th-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x25.2x21x21	598
South 8th-st., s. s. 189 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x25.2x21x26; Railroad-av., n. s., part of lot No. 10, block No. 89	1,400

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, block No. 31, Coster estate	1,500
Grand-st., e. s., lot No. 2, block No. 32, Coster estate	3,600
Lot No. 36, block No. 17, 25x100, Coster estate	800

Hudson City.

10 acres meadow and 1¾ acres upland on Hackensack River	4,000

Union.

18¾ acres on the Bull's Ferry road	18,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,168	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	230	Pork, bbls.	337
Cornmeal, bags	1,412	Cut Meats, pkgs	481
Wheat, bushels	480	Lard, pkgs	19
Corn, bushels	23,705	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	40
Rye, bushels	920	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	2,605	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request and very firm in price. Java at 24¼c.@25¼c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 12¾c.@18c., free, and 8c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15¼c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, opening a trifle higher, but closing in favor of purchasers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 5,517 bales, including 1,433 bales to spinners, 1,943 bales to shippers, 1,541 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling	25	25½	25¾@26
Good Middling	26	26½	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,857
Receipts last week	27,546
Receipts preceding week	22,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	226,518
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	452,030
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	110,724
Exports since Sept. 1	252,775
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,681,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,405,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,076,000
Exports same time 1866-7	790,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	362,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	618,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been inactive and quoted off partially 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing generally in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 60; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 60
Extra State	10 00@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $9 30@$11 10 for common to fair, and $11 10@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in lively demand at full prices; sales were reported of 2,100 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, and $11 25@$11 75, chiefly $11 50, for supers, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quoted at $5 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, and quoted rather lower to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels, including a small lot of Green Bay Spring on private terms; No. 1 Spring at $2 50, in store; No. 2 do. at $2 40, in store, and $2 43 delivered; Amber State (a small lot) at $2 85; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 68 ℘ bushel. Corn has again declined materially, and has been rather lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at $1 23@1 25¼ for New Mixed Western, $1 24¼@$1 25 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 28 for Choice do., delivered; $1 25@$1 26½ for New Yellow Jersey; $1 18@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 20@$1 23 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Small sales of Rye were reported at $1 85@$1 90; and of Malt at $2 25@$2 30 ℘ bushel. Barley has been scarce and firm, but inactive. Oats have been less sought after, and prices have been tending downward; sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels Western at 83c.@83¼c., closing with 83c., as the best bid for prime lots, in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been less sought after, at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate supply and slack demand, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

LUMBER—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; English Islands at 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@72¼c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 25@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at former prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 62¼c.@77¼c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request at 13c.@13¼c. for Crude in bulk; 17¼c.@18¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41¼c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, and has favored buyers. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 45@$24 55, closing at $24 50, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 35@$23 55, closing at $23 37 for Old Mess; $22 75@$23 50, chiefly at $23, for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 350 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been dull but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 60 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, ℘ lb. Lard has been in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 560 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14¼c.@16c. for very inferior to prime; and 16¼c.@16¼c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 12¼c.@12¼c. for City and 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly 12c.@12¼c., for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in less demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 690 bbls. Tierce Beef has been scarce and quiet, including Prime Mess at $34@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 270 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $33@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 325 bbls. Butter has been in fair request at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@16¼c., ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 163 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@13¼c.; an invoice of Manilla on private terms, and 290 boxes Havana, at from 11c.@13¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at from 14¼c.@17c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¼c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15¼c.; 56,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull since our last. For Liverpool, there were taken 22,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6d. ℘ bushel, and a small lot of Tobacco at 37s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ℘ tce. For Glasgow, a small lot of Corn by steamer on private terms.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

We are now receiving and opening our Spring Importations of BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, which we shall be pleased to show to buyers. We will make it to the interest of both jobbers and retailers to examine them.

We are also opening our LINENS, WHITE GOODS and HOSIERY, many articles of which are as low as at any time previous to the war.

In addition to the above, we invite attention to our stocks of Cloths and other Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Ribbons, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., and also

3,000 CASES

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Most popular styles at low prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,

Will open on MONDAY, March 9, at retail, some GREAT NOVELTIES in PARIS DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PRINTED PIQUES, and PERCALES.

BLACK ALPACAS, from 35c. upward, great bargains.

1,000 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold in New-York, at $1 per pair; with great variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SHAWLS, and HOSIERY.

S. CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY.

SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN; ALSO, FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY, MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.

FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.

FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.

FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.

FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.

FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.

BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.

FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.

BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.

FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.

OBSERVE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO. N. B. SPRING STYLES OF BONNETS NOW OPEN.

SPRING OPENING OF SILK AND STRAW GOODS, PATTERN BONNETS, PARIS NOVELTIES, &c. ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12. IRA BEARD, No. 457 Broadway.

MAISON DE DENTELLES.

JOSEPH TUCKER, importer of rich laces, No. West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF dry-goods and notions of I. Woodward, No. 40 Lispenard-st., will be sold at wholesale and retail, without regard to cost. L. WELLS, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE.

I have preserved Ice for the last nine years from season to season, without housing or any kind of structure, in large quantities, at the trifling yearly expense of $1. This easy method can be introduced everywhere, and by inclosing $2, postage paid, I will send full instructions: also instruction for the important improvements of already-constructed icehouses. Address

FR. AURING, Hotel-keeper, Flatow, in West Prussia.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

We have for several years witnessed the cheap and practical method of Mr. Fr. Auring to preserve ice, and we can recommend the same as easily introduced and based on right principles.

[L. S.] Dr. WEISS, Royal County Physician. AMON, Royal County Architect.

FINE SADDLES AND HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c., SELLING OFF BELOW COST.

J. B. & J. BULL, No. 206 BROADWAY, are closing out their fine stock of goods to customers at great bargains. Call early.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867.

Point Cups two successive years, Limerick and Cork. Many prizes Royal Agricultural and Royal Dublin Societies' shows.

J. C. COOPER can supply EGGS of Dorking, Spanish, Bramah, Houdan, Crève Cœur, La Flèche, Gold Polands, Malay, Game, Sultans, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks at 9s. the single dozen, 21s. for three dozen; Toulouse Goose, 13s.; Cambridge and Norfolk Turkeys, 21s. per dozen. Also, selected birds of the several varieties, all the French breeds, as well as any others, can be imported from prize yards and safely forwarded from Cork, the nearest European port.

COOPER HILL, Limerick, Ireland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.—Gold dust, bar gold and silver bought at No. 38 Chatham-st.; diamonds, pearls and other precious stones and second-hand watches bought and sold.

A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner. No. 38 Chatham-st., New-York.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES.—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia-leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS WANTED—EBENEZER RENWICK, originally a farm servant, eldest son of the late John Renwick, Mell Road-head, Moffat, Scotland, entered the British army about twenty years ago and served in a Highland regiment in Canada. Afterwards he was coachman to a gentleman in Pennsylvania; married and had a family of at least two sons. THOMAS TAIT, Solicitor, Moffat, who acts for the holders of money to which he or his family are entitled, requests them or any one interested in them, to communicate with him. MOFFAT, 9th February, 1868.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station A.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.—SUPERIOR INCE HALL House Cannel now in yard, and for sale to dealers and consumers at a low price.

LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 6th-av. and foot of 20th-st., North River.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Characters by Mme. Izora Lider, Miss A. Ronconi, Sigs. Testa, Bellini, Antonucci and Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MIKE MARTIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN. Miss Kate Fisher as Mike Martin.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Mrs. G. C. Howard and a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

OPERA HOUSE.
Newark, N. J.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND HISTORICAL TABLEAU AND LECTURE.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, Tuesday, on motion of Mr. J. F. Maguire, who spoke at great length upon the subject of Irish reform, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of Ireland. A resolution was offered advocating the immediate removal of the causes of discontent in that unhappy country; declaring that Irish laws should be framed to suit the Irish people, and denouncing the present church school, church and land tenure system as unjust. A protracted discussion followed the reading of the resolution. No vote was taken upon it previous to adjournment.

Great preparations are being made in Ireland for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Capt. Mackay has been found not guilty on the charge of murder.

The Prusso-American citizenship treaty has been ratified by the Federal Council. It is reported that Prussian arbitration in the *Alabama* dispute was recently suggested to Lord Stanley, who, it is said, would only accept the suggestion in so far as the arbitration applied to the question of indemnity.

Gen. Dix has arrived in London, and will remain in that city two or three weeks. He is said to have been entrusted with the business connected with the *Alabama* claims.

The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, has agreed to pass the bill for the abolition of the church rates.

One hundred Canadian Papal Zouaves have arrived in Rome.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions were presented yesterday in the Senate praying for reduction of expenses, remission of taxes, and the repeal of various laws, all of which were referred to Committees. An act amendatory of the Judiciary act was passed, permitting writs of error in internal revenue cases to be taken to the Supreme Court. The Senate non-concurred in the House amendment to the bill relative to the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property. Mr. Sherman's bill, providing for the funding of the National debt, was taken up, when Mr. Dixon made a lengthy speech on the financial and Reconstruction measures of Congress, complaining of the policy of the Republican Party. At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Invalid Appropriation Bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. A letter from Gen. Grant containing Gen. Meade's report of the Alabama election was read. From that it appears that 70,812 votes were cast in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, and 1,005 against it. The bill providing for the continuance for one year of the Freedmen's Bureau, and its reëstablishment wherever it has been discontinued, was taken up. A substitute was offered providing for discontinuance of the Bureau in any one of the Southern States when such State shall have been restored to the Union, provided the educational division of the Bureau shall not be disturbed until such State makes suitable provision for the education of its children. It also provides for the retention of volunteer officers as agents of the Bureau. Mr. Eliot spoke in favor of the measure until the expiration of the morning hour, when its further consideration was postponed. The Senate amendment to the House bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. The bill providing for the admission of Alabama was then taken up, and Mr. Farnsworth took the floor in support of the bill. A general debate ensued, after which the bill was laid aside, Mr. Farnsworth stating that a vote would be called for to-day. The Committee on Retrenchment submitted a report relative to the fictitious destruction of bonds, as charged by Mr. Logan a few days since. The report explains the manner of destroying bonds which is substantially as given in our special dispatches of yesterday morning. Mr. Logan desired to have the testimony taken by the Committee submitted with the report, declaring that it would be found to justify the charge made by him. The Committee disclaimed any intention of doubting his veracity, asserting that the charge arose from a misapprehension. During Mr. Logan's remarks he charged that $70,000 worth of counterfeit bonds were recently redeemed by the Treasury Department, and charged that the whole Department, from the chief officer down, was rotten with corruption, and threatened to expose the frauds which had been perpetrated. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The breaking up of the ice in the Mississippi River is causing [illegible] damage at various places. An ice gorge formed just below Rock Island on Tuesday, causing an immediate rise in the river above. Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., were submerged to a considerable extent in consequence, involving a great loss of property. In several of the streets the residents had to be taken from their dwellings in boats. The Arsenal Bridge, valued at $14,000, was destroyed, and one of the solid stone piers of the Pacific Railroad bridge was carried down stream twenty feet.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention assembled at Philadelphia yesterday and selected delegates to the National Convention. The Convention unanimously declared for Gen. Grant for President, and for Vice-President the vote stood: Curtin, 109; Wade, 22; Stanton, 1.

The State Democratic Convention was held at Albany yesterday, and was addressed at great length by Ex-Gov. Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, a platform adopted, and the assembly adjourned.

Gen. Humphreys has sent to the Secretary of War a report upon the surveys and estimates of five routes for a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The estimates differ very little, and the average is about $12,000,000.

A bill was introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River between New-York City and Union township, Hudson County, New-Jersey.

A large number of very important transactions in real estate took place yesterday in the New-York and Brooklyn Exchange Salesrooms respectively. Central Park lots continued to command high prices.

The case of George S. Fisher *vs.* Thomas Maguire, which was on trial yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, involves, among other things, the question as to how far a United States Consul, resident in a foreign country, may use his name and the influence of his position to advance his individual interests. It is charged on the part of the defendant, that Fisher improperly exerted himself while he was Consul at Yokohama, Japan, to induce five Japanese jugglers to leave their country for San Francisco, in the employ of Messrs. Brower, Banks and Risley. The trial is still on.

The annual meeting of the lot-holders of Greenwood Cemetery was held yesterday. From the annual report it appeared that 680 lots were sold and 6,066 interments had taken place during the year, and that the total number of bodies now lying in Greenwood Cemetery is 129,410. The extra labor put on the ground cost $14,166 69 more than the labor of last year. Some additions and many improvements have been made on the cemetery during the year.

The argument in the cases of Daniel Drew and the Erie Railway Company, set down for yesterday, has been postponed by Judge Barnard to Saturday next at 10 A. M. The answer of Mr. Drew in the proceedings commenced against him by the Attorney-General has been duly filed with the Court and copies served on his opponents.

Mayor Hoffman has sent a communication to Superintendent Kennedy, in which he says that complaints are daily received against the "Museum," No. 54 Bowery, from strangers who are enticed into the place under the supposition that curiosities are on exhibition. The Mayor says the place is nothing but a gambling house, to which the attention of the Superintendent is called.

The Police trials yesterday provided no very interesting cases, and those noted were of a very cloudy nature. A great effort was made to show that two officers played at euchre for two hours instead of attending to their business, but as the Commissioners reserved their decision in the case it was not known whether the officers played euchre or not.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society for providing National Homes for Destitute Widows and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, at which committees were appointed for making arrangements for holding a fair in support of the object.

During the past Winter the German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has fed from 400 to 600 persons daily at their rooms, No. 69 Ludlow-street. The members have raised the necessary funds through their individual exertions, and have given relief without reference to nationality.

Tuesday night, by direction of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth District, Revenue Inspector Comatty, with a force of men, seized four distilleries and rectifying establishments located in up-town districts.

Cotton sold more freely yesterday, but closed in favor of buyers. Breadstuffs were lower, and in less request. In the provision line hog products were depressed in price, on a light trade; other articles steady. Groceries were not in much demand; sugars and molasses were drooping. The freight engagements were limited, with 515 vessels of all cargoes in port.

The New-Hampshire Election.

The Republican triumph in New-Hampshire has a marked effect on the temper and spirit of the Republicans, and will make itself felt on their action in Congress and throughout the country. It was the first opportunity for an expression of popular sentiment concerning the recent acts of the Republican Party,—its measures of reconstruction and especially its impeachment of the President. The Democrats have predicted, with great confidence, and many Republicans have feared, that, whenever the people could get a chance, they would give an emphatic and overwhelming verdict against the policy of the party on both these points.

The result does not vindicate the prediction. The Republicans have held their own in the first State called on to judge their measures. Neither impeachment, nor the stringent policy which has been adopted for the readmission of the Southern States, has weakened them in any important degree. They are quite as strong in both branches of the Legislature as they were last year, and their majority of the popular vote is not materially changed. The Republicans of New-Hampshire are united in support of the reconstruction policy of Congress and the impeachment and trial of President Johnson; and the party in Congress certainly has reason to infer that that they will also support the President's deposition from office, and the adoption of such measures as Congress may deem necessary to bring the Southern States into the Union under working Republican majorities.

It is reasonably certain that this view of the case will prevail at Washington, and that the Radical Republicans will feel warranted in pushing their plans to a prompt and decisive consummation. It is easy to say that the election ought not to have any such effect,—that measures so important to the welfare of the country ought to be judged solely on their merits, and that these are neither greater nor less than they were before the election was held. But a popular verdict outweighs all argument with politicians, on such a question. There are very few men of either party, in either House of Congress, who care to hear or know much of any question except what the people think of it; and such an indication as is afforded by the New-Hampshire election will have decisive and controlling weight with the Republicans, whose action is thus indorsed by their own party. The State has been very thoroughly canvassed. Its people are intelligent, attentive always to political events, and active in every political canvass. Both parties are well organized,—both have held large meetings and a good many of them, and public affairs have been discussed by able and eloquent speakers on both sides. Neither party, it is further to be observed, has shrunk from putting forward its most ultra men or from taking its most extreme ground. The Democrats were under the lead of the Copperhead extremists, and the Republicans were represented by their most advanced Radicals.

The verdict is in favor of the Republican policy. As between the two, it is not easy to see how it could have been otherwise. The people of the North, it is safe to say, as we have often said before, will never accept the doctrines which they fought four years to put down, nor will they put political power into the hands of the men by whom those doctrines were and are sustained. While there are thousands and tens of thousands among the Republicans, in New-Hampshire as in every other Northern State, who would gladly see more moderate counsels govern the action of the Republican Party, there are very few of them who are willing to subject the country to the policy and principles which the Democratic Party held throughout the war, and to which, in spite of all that has happened, they still cling with so much tenacity.

It is further to be noted that in this contest the Republicans of New-Hampshire have had the benefit of the name of Gen. Grant as the representative and standard-bearer of the Republican Party. His nomination is universally conceded,—and from this time forward every election contest will be really under his lead, and will turn upon the fact that he is to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. If this had not been distinctly understood, we are by no means certain that the result would have been so favorable to the Republicans as it has been in New-Hampshire. His name and the universal confidence felt by the country in his patriotic wisdom and good sense, have undoubtedly in very great degree overborne whatever objection has been felt among Republicans to the rash and apparently reckless action of their party in Congress. Indeed, Grant's name is not only a tower of strength to the Republican Party, which has already made him its candidate, but he will command in the coming election the support of thousands wholly outside of all party organizations, who will vote for him because they believe that under his guidance, better than in any other way, the country can be delivered from the complications and dangers that now surround it.

Wicked and Inexcusable Slanders.

The Hon. Mr. Logan, of Illinois, produced considerable of a stir in the House on Monday, and would have caused a good deal more of a stir in the country had anybody credited his statements, when he accused the Treasury of one of the most gigantic frauds since the invention of paper currency. He alleged that the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau had obtained the certificate of three other officials of the Treasury to the destruction, in their presence, of cancelled bonds to the amount of 18,640,000, while, in fact and in truth, no such bonds had been destroyed, and while what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing more than blank paper.

This alarming statement was called in question by Mr. Price, who inquired whether the certificate showed the numbers, dates and denominations of the bonds represented as being destroyed, to which Mr. Logan replied that the certificate in question showed precisely the same character of facts and figures as all other similar certificates in the Treasury. After this assertion, Mr. Price remarked, (we quote :)

"If three gentlemen had certified to the destruction of eighteen millions' worth of bonds, and if these bonds were still in the market, there was a swindle to that amount. That was a little more startling and alarming than anything he had heard of lately.:

Mr. Logan repeated, substantially, his statement.

Mr. Baum inquired of him what had become of the bonds.

Mr. Logan said he did not know, and did not pretend to be able to explain it.

Mr. Price then said that, in common with other members of the House, he had been very much startled by the declaration, and that he would move for a committee to investigate the matter forthwith. If such fraudulent certificate could be obtained for eighteen millions, it could be obtained for eighteen hundred millions. The statement would be carried before sunset all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all round the globe, startling the bondholders and injuring the credit of the Government."

Mr. Price certainly did not overstate the thing, on the theory that the American people would believe the extraordinary accusation of Mr. Logan.

A little investigation, however, furnished an explanation of the whole affair, completely exculpating the Treasury, and throwing the disgrace entirely on the false accuser. It turned out that instead of the $18,640,000 worth of bonds having been destroyed, it was simply the *blank paper* intended for printing that quantity (or rather a much lesser quantity) that had been macerated or otherwise rendered unavailable, according to the custom of the Treasury Department under certain circumstances, such as occurred at this particular time.

It would have seemed that an exposure of this kind would have brought Mr. Logan into a very humble attitude before the House, and before the Treasury Department; but when the matter was up again yesterday, he recurred to his previous statements, and to the circumstances which he said justified them, particularly to the fact that a clerk had told him the deed was done to cover up a reported loss of $20,000,000 of bonds. This was paltry enough, certainly, as a basis for such charges before Congress; and had it ended here would have been contemptible enough. But he proceeded to render it still more so; and went on, in high dudgeon, to declare his "determination to puncture the rottenness of that rotten concern, the Treasury Department," and (we quote from this morning's report of yesterday's proceedings:)

"He notified the Committee on Retrenchment that he would give it work enough to do within the next four weeks. He did not intend to be bought off, or scared off, or driven off, but would do his duty in face of all the men and all the powers and all the committees on earth or Heaven. It was a rotten institution from its head to its foot. He believed that officials of the Treasury were defrauding the Government, not only by the sale of bonds, but by giving out dies, and paying counterfeit bonds and duplicate bonds; and yet they found defenders on both sides of the Capitol to whitewash and call them honest men."

What shall we think of such rhodomontade after the exposure of the character of Mr. Logan's original statement? What can the American people think of members of Congress who are not ashamed of making such displays of themselves? What can that part of the outside world, who take the trouble to observe affairs at Washington, think of a Congress which takes no step toward vindicating its own dignity under such circumstances? Assuredly, after the disproving of Mr. Logan's charges, Congress ought to express itself in regard to his conduct. We cannot think it will strengthen the cause or credit of impeachment that Mr. Logan is one of its "seven managers" before the Senate.

Mr. Burr's Resolution to Issue Greenbacks.

The vote in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, negativing—ayes 56, nays 65—the motion of Mr. Spalding, Republican, of Ohio, to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Burr, Democrat, of Illinois, "*that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution therefor of greenbacks,*" would be deemed significant if it were possible to distinguish clearly between what is proposed for "buncombe" and what with serious intent. It is not probable that any more will be done on this subject than to make such moves as are intended for effect on the reëlection of Congressmen, who seek to please their constituents by *appearing* to favor measures that give temporary relief, though they know full well that they would be attended with no permanent good. The interests of legislation in this country are seriously damaged by such displays, as they encourage the growth of measures that would be stifled instantly if met on the threshhold with candor, intelligence and firmness.

The rebellion itself was no doubt encouraged by propositions made in Congress with no view to their passage, but more as an exhibition of zeal to be referred to on the stump, or for the purpose of committing some member or some party on the other side, or to give opportunity for a speech directed to constituents, or to throw a firebrand into the opposite ranks, until those at home, misled by the apparent tone of Congress, became aggravated into taking violent sides for or against propositions which answer their purpose when they secure reëlection. When Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, offered his amendment to the Nebraska bill, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in its application to that Territory, he could have had no idea of opening it to slavery, as the Territory thus to be created extended to the snows of the British possessions. To avoid being committed against its repeal, those whose discomfiture was intended resorted to the expedient of a division of the Territory into Kansas and Nebraska, and accepted the amendment. But although its adoption was productive of effects likely to operate through centuries, the same spirit of careless disregard of public consequences is still displayed with personal objects, though certain to result in deep injury hereafter. These "buncombe" measures and votes should be frowned upon by the manly good sense and spirit of the House of Representatives and of the country.

The idea of issuing greenbacks to take the place of the bonds, is too preposterous for legislators at all acquainted with the Constitution. The issue of legal tenders heretofore, was an exceptional measure, growing out of the necessities of war, and was justified only by that great emergency. The practice of modern nations in war—nations the most powerful and opulent—was appealed to as proof of this necessity to furnish a constitutional basis for this extraordinary measure. No statesman, no financier ever supposed that the policy of making paper money a legal tender, could be adopted in peace under our Constitution. A power of that description would authorize the issue of such paper, to an extent utterly destructive of all credit and business. No country could prosper under that system and hence the issue of such a currency has uniformly been restricted to war, and has wholly terminated with the stoppage of hostilities. The whole effort of statesmen and financiers after that event, has been directed to the duty of restoring the system in use before the war. The precedent thus set is founded on considerations of good policy and fair dealing, which cannot be disregarded without danger of the gravest character to business, to credits and even the Government itself.

It is an undoubted truth that every considerable addition to the quantity of actual money, and every such diminution of its quantity, affects the value of every debt and the nominal value of every description of property. No Government ever granted to its legislature, as part of its ordinary legislation, a power to affect directly and immediately the relations between debtor and creditor in this manner. Credit would not be given on any transaction of sale or on any loan, beyond the meeting of such a body, for, having the power, they would be sure to exercise it according to the wishes of their constituents, who would generally wish to be floated out of debt by means of an expanded currency. The framers of the Constitution gave no such power to Congress. Its exercise would be a clear violation of that instrument, and not less of sound policy.

Mr. Walker very forcibly said that expansion would terminate in repudiation, and that contraction would end in ruin. These effects depend on the extent to which either may be carried and the violence of the movement. The policy of contraction pursued by Mr. McCulloch was accepted as an assurance that the country was bent on carrying out the precedent set by England after her great war with France, of a return to the precious metals. Gold and prices fell, lower perhaps in some instances than was required by the extent of the contraction. The country was disposed to travel faster in that direction than was justified by his policy, and such impatience was finally exhibited, that to secure relief from the measure further contraction was stopped by act of Congress.

It would also be assumed by many capitalists, if expansion were to be indulged in at all, that it would amount to the assertion of a rule likely to terminate in repudiation. In that event gold would rise, prices would rise, and the debtor interest would pursue their creditors, insisting on payment in a debased currency, with the avidity that creditors would exhibit in the opposite contingency to enforce collection.

Such violent extremes must be guarded against to insure solidity in our industry and business and to create the confidence, and with it the power, that will enable us to compete with the enterprise of the rest of the world.

The proposition to flood the country with paper of the legal-tender character comes from the West, and received its chief support from Western members. The infected district consists of parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Two members from Connecticut, one from New-York, one from Maine, one from New-Jersey and one from California voted against tabling the resolution. It seems that thirty-six Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats united in this vote. On the other side there were fifty-two Republicans and only four Democrats.

The vote of the California member will create most surprise, as the people of this State have steadily supported the policy of creating money only out of the precious metals. The sole ingredient of its value in Exchange they consider the value of the labor required in its production. They have adopted the principle announced first by Galiani, that "Man (that is to say his labor) is the only true measure of value."

Playing With Fire.

The spread of politico-military organizations bodes no good to the country. That those who stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the Union should desire in some manner to cherish a common remembrance of the service, is natural; but this object may be attained, and a foundation laid for a lasting community of interest, without resorting to partisan expedients. The Society of the Cincinnati, formed by the officers of Washington at the close of the War of Independence, and now embracing their descendants, is an illustration of the vitality which a purely patriotic organization may possess, and of the useful ends which it may quietly promote. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland is but one of many associations which the late war produced, intended to keep alive the spirit of unselfish service, and to perpetuate friendships which time and separation might be expected to impair. In the same way, the rank and file of the Union armies seek to keep up a common interest and to maintain plans for mutual assistance.

In these combinations politicians see a power which may be applied to baser uses with immense advantage to the party that secures it. The Grand Army of the Republic affords evidence of the success with which one set of partisans have managed to invest a powerful organization of ex-soldiers with the aims and characteristics of a political body. The great majority of its members are no doubt actuated by meritorious motives; but the manipulators of the concern succeed in managing it in the interest of the Radicals. It is made to appear, in fact, as a political organization. Thus, when the House passed a resolution to impeach Mr. Johnson, dispatches were received by Western representatives, and published, which pointed to the possible interference of the body in a quasi-military and quasi-political capacity. The gist of the dispatches was, that various divisions of the so-called Grand Army of the Republic might be relied upon, at an hour's notice, to do whatever the leaders at Washington might find necessary. There could be no misapprehending the object of the managers of the organization who undertook to speak in its behalf. Their messages would have been valueless to those to whom they were addressed had they failed to convey the idea of readiness to respond to any appeal of Gen. Logan and his friends.

On the other side, again, one of the first results of impeachment, in this City, was a movement to provide a military organization in the interest of the President. The Police interfered, and the public part of the affair was abandoned. There are, however, good reasons for supposing that here and in other cities the beginning has been made of an organization designed to do for the Democrats what the Grand Army of the Republic is ready to do for the Radicals. It has been christened "the Constitutional Alliance," and it is to have the characteristics of a secret military order instituted for the promotion of political objects.

Societies and orders of this sort are an unmixed evil. They are a perversion of plans which at the outset may be commendable to purposes which add to the political demoralization of the country, and very seriously endanger its peace. For all the legitimate requirements of the Government there is ample military machinery regulated by an authority which may be relied upon to uphold order and law. If more than the regular army be needed, there are prescribed methods of obtaining additional strength; and experience has proved that these methods are equal to the most formidable emergency. No excuse exists, therefore, for irregular organizations, secret in their character, partisan in their aims, and recognizing the right to direct of men devoid of all recognized responsibility. They are not wanted by the country, and their growth is not calculated to promote its welfare.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Board of Councilmen has appropriated $350 to "engross and frame" certain resolutions of compliment to an ex-Alderman. This is a small swindle, but in principle it is as flagrant and outrageous as if it involved hundreds of thousands of dollars. The whole object of it is to give some Councilman's friend $350 for work which ought never to be done at all, and which could be done easily for *one-tenth* of the sum appropriated. Our City rulers ought to be above *petty* larceny at any rate.

While the papers are spreading the street-cleaning investigation before the public, and everybody is interested in following up the delinquencies of the contractor, suppose "we, the people," take a look at our own deficiencies. It is the legal duty of every householder to have the gutter clear before his property. Broadway is tolerably well attended to in this respect, and only tolerably. But the avenues and the streets generally are masses of filth and muddy water, because the gutters are ice-bound, and the thawing accumulations of the Winter have to find their way to the sewers as best they can. Less swearing and more work would help matters.

In these days of "retrenchment" it is curious to find the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society coolly memorializing Congress for an appropriation of $100,000 per annum for the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia, and an additional donation of "$100 to each emigrant" who chooses to go there. The subscription appeal of the Society that desired "flannel waistcoats" for the infant barbarians in Equatorial Africa would be hardly more urgent than this proposition.

The *World* philosophically says of the New-Hampshire election, that its result will disappoint "only those whose judgment had been warped by temporary political excitement so far as to anticipate the election of the Democratic candidates." Some of the *World's* readers who are among the disappointed, and whose expectations were entirely based on what they have read for some weeks in that paper, may feel rather indignant at this cool dismissal of the hopes it had inspired. But if they will look over all the late numbers of the *World*, they will find no positive prediction of a Democratic victory. Everything that looked so was carefully guarded. The *World* "hedged on every prophecy. There were plenty of *ifs*, and the "special dispatches" were sometimes allowed to glow with coming triumph. "If the whole State should gain like the village of Squantum Centre, in its choice of hog-reeve," *then*, &c.; "The Democrats will surely carry the State, *or*, if the Republicans do, their majority will be so small that," &c., &c. No, the *World's* readers may be mystified and nonplussed, and may consider that their "judgment has been warped," but they will find no promise of success in the Delphic editorials to which they shall turn back. "Pyrrhus the Romans will subdue," was not more oracular than the predictions to which they were treated.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education the other day, there were among other candidates for the position of Superintendent and Assistant, two ladies. Neither of them was elected, though each received several votes, and a member of the Board stated, "on the very best authority, that the votes were cast from a sincere respect for the ladies mentioned, and not out of any desire to cast any ridicule upon them." We can see no satisfactory objection to the election of competent ladies to such positions as these. A very large proportion of the teachers employed by the Board of Education are young ladies; and we think their experience and intelligence might very properly be made available in the management of its affairs.

Col. Forney, in one of his occasional letters, predicts a speedy decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, but proposes to offset it by the New-Hampshire election. That is a very good idea. Why cannot Congress "reorganize" the Supreme Court, so as to allow an appeal from its decisions, when they are against the opinions of a majority of Congress, to the popular vote in some one of the loyal States? Such elections, Col. Forney says, "are a higher power than the Supreme Court with its political majority of one or two old men."

Mr. Tilden, in calling the Democratic State Convention to order yesterday, found cause for congratulating them in the fact that "they had not lost entirely, but only *a little* in one of the small States of New-England." It certainly is always possibly to console one's self under any calamity by the reflection that it might have been a great deal worse. Mr. Tilden is evidently a disciple of this very complacent and comfortable philosophy. Whether the great body of the Democratic Party take so kindly to it or not, may perhaps be doubted.

It is but just to Mr. Wright, our late Minister at Berlin, (now deceased) to say that the negotiations in regard to American citizenship, which have just been brought to such a desirable conclusion by Mr. Bancroft, were inaugurated and actively carried on by him for some time before his death. Mr. Wright had this question deeply at heart; he several times pressed it upon the attention of Bismarck; he had drawn up the terms of a satisfactory arrangement in regard to it; and he had got the matter so far advanced as to make its completion comparatively easy. This does not detract from the merits of Mr. Bancroft in negotiating the treaty; but it is due to the labors of an eminently faithful American Minister.

The Ohio Legislature have done well in passing a severe law against prize-fighting, with provision for heavy penalties of imprisonment and fines; but that is only the beginning of the work. The law must be enforced, or it might as well never have been enacted. One needs only look at the gentle manner in which the Judiciary all over the country deal with the pugilistic fraternity, to recognize that laws are not the only means required to put down this degrading and brutalizing "profession."

The Albany correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says that in the evening sessions of the State Assembly, members, especially those from New-York City, indulge in language utterly unfit for decent people to hear, and that ladies cannot attend those sessions with any degree of self-respect. We know of nothing in the character of our representatives there, or of the general tone and spirit of the Legislature, to render this sweeping condemnation at all unjust. It is universally conceded to be the weakest body that has assembled in our State Capital for a good many years.

Rather a curious instance of political conversion occurred lately to a member of the Kentucky Legislature named Brooks. He wrote a letter to the Speaker of the House resigning his seat, and giving as a reason for so doing the conviction which had been forced upon him, that the "principles and course of the Democratic Party, with which he had always acted, were hostile to the existence of our social fabric." Mr. Brooks soon after wrote another letter to the Democratic members of the Legislature, taking it all back, and saying that he was ill and a little insane when he wrote it. The Louisville *Courier* gives an explanation of the affair which leads the Cincinnati *Gazette* to recommend that the excise duty be taken off from all liquor which leads men to write such sensible letters as the one which Mr. Brooks now regrets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera House.

The season interrupted by the Purim Ball, was resumed here last evening, when "Il Trovatore" was performed. The distribution was an unusually good one, and was noticeable also for a *début*. Mme. Eliza Lumley made her first appearance on an American stage as *Azucena* the Gypsy mother. The part, although not of great importance as regards length, is firmly and graphically portrayed, and commands the sympathies of the audience. For this reason it requires a good artist to render justice to it, and the best of artists have been proud to essay the task. In Europe Mme. Lumley has made the character a specialty. She has sung it innumerable times in leading houses of the Continent. It is her good fortune, indeed, to enjoy a reputation in the *rôle*. She is therefore only a *debutante* so far as our own City is concerned, and may be judged from the usual standpoint. In the second act, where she has a grand scena filled with horrors, she electrified the audience by the intensity and excellence of her acting. In the third act she was extremely good, and proved distinctly that she is an *artiste* of *routine*—thoroughly familiar with the exigencies of the *rôle*, and capable of rendering justice to it. Her voice is a true contralto, and its tones give satisfaction to the audience. We hope on some future occasion to have more to say of Mme. Lumley.

Signor Pancani astonished every one. He was in excellent condition, and sang like a true artist, as he is. We have not heard a *Maurico* in America who can at all compare with him. Signor Bellini was of course capital as the *Count*.

In characters like *Leonore*, Mme. Rosa is always good. Her handsome face and commanding figure are seen to advantage, and her voice has a free dramatic scope which, notwithstanding its tractability, it cannot find in lighter works. One of her earliest successes was made in this popular work, and her rendering of the part of the heroine, will always remain one of her best efforts. The largeness of her voice, its clearness in vehement passages, and its capacity in the various *tours-de-force*, all contribute to make it so. She was admirable last night in every way, and has seldom, if ever, been heard to such advantage.

To-night. "Crispnio è la Comare" will be given with another *débutante*—Mme. Elder—in the part of the heroine.

Theatre Francaise.

M. C. Drivet will take his annual benefit at this brilliant establishment on Saturday. He is known to all the lovers of the French drama, and more than any one has assisted in its establishment in New-York. All the regular and all the occasional friends of the enterprise will undoubtedly be present on the occasion. The attraction is "La Closerie des Genets," in which the leading members of the company will appear.

"La Grande Duchesse" will, of course, be played at the *matinée*. The title *rôle* is now played, and very charmingly, by Mlle. Fleury. The vivacious and eccentric Tostee has been quite seriously indisposed. Ever since her arrival in this country she has suffered more or less from a throat trouble, and her several indispositions have always been traced to this prolific source of discomfort. Yielding at length to the advice of her physician, she has recently had the tonsils removed. From this operation she is so rapidly recovering that only yesterday she was able to attend the regular rehearsal of "La Belle Helene." What is better still, it is not likely to have any bad effect on her voice. On the contrary, it will relieve her from a sensitive source of trouble, and remove the anxiety of the public on the subject of her regular appearance.

Banvard's Museum.

It is pleasing to see that the production of that piece of sable perfection, "Uncle Tom," has had a beneficial effect upon the [illegible] at this house. Things in the auditorium look more promising than they have done for some time, and at last the ushers may be said to earn their salt. The attendance at Banvard's this week has increased steadily. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with one or two exceptions, is well cast, and the piece goes off smoothly considering that the stage-help is either very limited or very clumsy. Mrs. G. C. Howard is the admirable *Topsy* she always was; Miss E. V. Proudfoot appears as *Cassy*, and Welsh Edwards as *Uncle Tom*.

Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Mrs. Kemble read the "Merry Wives of Windsor," at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, before the fairest assemblage she has yet had. Every chair upon the floor had its earnest occupant, and scarcely one hundred of these were gentlemen. So great a preponderance of the gentler sex has not been attracted to any other entertainment within recollection. Habited in white, Joy's own colors, Mrs. Kemble read the most mirthful of Shakespeare's comedies. Her happiest successes were made in delineating the characters of the booby *Slender*, the deceitful rogue *Quickly*, and the merry-hearted wives of Windsor. There was a lack of the cavalier dash when she read *Fenton's* scenes, and *Bardolph* and *Nym* were dull indeed, as though the reader had exhausted her variety of expressions when she reached them; but *Anne Page* was just that demure spirit of self-will we look for in the maid who could trick father and mother and the lovers that both had appointed for her, to use their own trap against them in securing for herself the man of her own choice. The applause throughout was unusually frequent for a *matinée* audience. There yet remains of this second series of Readings "Measure for Measure," which Mrs. Kemble will give on Friday evening and "Macbeth," which is to be read on Saturday next, at two o'clock, instead of three as previously reported. These will be the last of Mrs. Kemble's entertainments until she returns to New-York eight weeks hence. "Measure for Measure" must be a particular enjoyment, as Mrs. Kemble can read it. It is a play filled with all the meek and tender passions of human nature, and is replete with an exquisite pathos, that is relieved by the jests of a bevy of ludicrous characters, and contains some of the wittiest passages which the "many-minded" bard has bequeathed us.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The arrangements for admission to the Senate by ticket during the impeachment trial were perfected to-day and the issue of tickets for the first day will begin to-morrow. Regular telegraphic correspondents, who have seats regularly assigned them in the Senate, will be provided with season tickets. Others must be renewed every day, and to prevent crowding and confusion, the police will compel all comers to show their tickets at the foot of the stair-cases. One thousand tickets will be issued every day. As a specimen of the demand for admission it may be stated that the Senate reporters' gallery has twenty-nine regular seats, and this is amply sufficient for all the professional correspondents here, but to-day over one hundred applications were received from pretended correspondents of all sorts of papers, from Passamaquoddy to the Rio Grande, many of whom were never before heard of. The arrangements made for spectators are the most systematic that could be devised, if the Senate is to control the matter at all, though much fault finding will unquestionably follow. The Senate find their full justification in the fact that the Congress of the United States furnishes the most extensive facilities for the public, in 1,000 seats in the Senate, and 2,500 in the House, of any Parliamentary body in the world.

The Board of Managers in the Impeachment trial are in session most of the time, preparing the case for the prosecution. They are collecting evidence, looking up the law, and getting ready for the opening, which occurs on Friday. They will oppose any delay beyond what they may deem a reasonable time for the preparation of the President's defence. There was a report in circulation to-day that the President would ask for no delay whatever, but announce his readiness on Friday to proceed at once.

FICTITIOUS DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

The proceedings in both Houses of Congress to-day were rather devoid of interest, until just before the adjournment of the House, when Mr. Van Wyck, from the Retrenchment Committee, submitted a report and made a statement regarding the investigation by that Committee into the charges of Gen. Logan, made on Monday, that upward of $18,000,000 of bonds purporting to be destroyed at the Treasury had not been, but that blank paper had been destroyed in their stead. Mr. Van Wyck's statement showed that there was no foundation for the charge; that it arose from a misapprehension, and that the charge was made on insufficient and untrustworthy information. This, of course, brought Mr. Logan to his feet, but Mr. Van Wyck yielded first to his colleague, Mr. Laflin, who explained his connection with the call on Gen. Spinner for the information on which the dispatch of Monday night, correcting Logan's statement, was based. By the time he concluded his vigorous remarks Logan was in pretty bad shape, and severely worked up. He took the floor and in an excited speech, explained his authority for the statement, producing the certificate of the officers who destroyed the paper, on which was plainly certified the fact that while the paper was counted as so many dollars worth of bonds, because it was so charged by the issuing officer, and the accountability must follow through all stages of their preparation, yet the bonds, so called, were but blank paper, and were destroyed as such. The only unusual circumstance about it is the fact that so much blank paper was destroyed. When the House heard this statement from Gen. Logan himself, the general private expression was that the certificate itself should have deterred him from so broad a statement, as it showed, if not entire regularity at least sufficient ground for believing that it could be satisfactorily explained. Gen. Logan concluded with his usual savage denunciation of the Treasury Department.

THE AMENDATORY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The President does not respond to the result of the New-Hampshire election with a veto, as he might have done, and which would have been characteristic of him. The ten days for Presidential consideration of the Amendatory Reconstruction bill, requiring a majority of the votes cast to be sufficient to ratify the Constitution of any State, expired to-day, and the President not having returned it with his objections, it is therefore a law by constitutional provision. It is just in time for the Arkansas election, which occurs on the 13th inst, though there is reason to believe that there is less necessity for it in that State than in some of the others, the loyal white element being larger in proportion to the total vote.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The result of the New-Hampshire election has produced much gloom in Democratic circles, and among the immediate friends of the President, while the Republicans are correspondingly elated. The Democrats made preparations last night to celebrate

their victory, but took in their bunting, and blew out their lights at an early hour. The fact that the contest was square upon the issues of impeachment and reconstruction is greatly encouraging to Congress, and has unquestionably strengthened the impeachment sentiment. Extraordinary efforts will now be made upon both sides for Connecticut.

ALABAMA

Gen. GRANT sent a letter to the Speaker, in response to the resolution of the House, giving the number of votes returned by Gen. MEADE thus far as having been cast on the ratification of the Constitution in Alabama as 71,817—70,812 for the Constitution, and 1,005 against it.

The House, this afternoon, took up the Reconstruction Committee's bill for the admission of Alabama, and a lengthy discussion ensued, which did not end with the adjournment. The bill, therefore, goes over until to-morrow. It is the special order of the morning hour every day until disposed of.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

The Post-office Department, to-day, ordered the Baltimore and Washington mails, for and from New-Orleans, to be transferred to the route *via* Lynchburg, Va., and Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., the Railroad Companies having submitted a new scedule, and promising sure connections in the future. The mails between New-York and Philadelphia and New-Orleans will continue on the route *via* Louisville, Ky., until the performances of the Knoxville route under the new schedule have been fairly tested.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

Messrs. MCKEWEN and SHERIDAN, two of the reporters for the public Press, who accompanied the President on his Western tour, have arrived here to testify before the Impeachment Managers concerning his speeches. Other reporters have been summoned.

THE ADMISSION OF MONTANA.

JOHN P. BRUCE, of Virginia City, Montana, is here for the purpose of obtaining an enabling act for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State. He represents that he has received much encouragement from members, and states that Montana has 65,000 inhabitants.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of J. ROSS BROWNE as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, of New-York, as Minister-Resident to Greece.

DEATH OF COL. ANDREWS.

Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS died this afternoon aged about 76 years. He entered the military service as Paymaster, forty six years ago; was appointed General Paymaster in September, 1862, and retired in November, 1864, since which time he had been President of the Boards for he examination of Paymasters and Inspectors of the Pay Department.

TELEGRAMS.

Parliamentary Debate Upon Irish Reform.

Intended Abolition of British Church Rates.

Prussian Arbitration on the Alabama Question Suggested.

NEW-YORK.

The Cross-Town Railroads—The New Capitol Investigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

The Committees of the Legislature embraced the interregnum of yesterday to do some active work. The Senate Railroad Committee considered, and resolved to report the cross-town railroads. It is understood that the report was unanimous, and w ll be made this morning, if the Senate is in session, which is doubtful.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

The most interesting, spicy and decidedly attractive hearing of the session, was held in the Senate Chamber last evening before the Select Committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. O'DONNELL, FOLGER, TWEED, MURPHY and HUMPHREY, appointed to inquire into the conduct and purposes of the Commissioners appointed to build a new Capitol. Mr. HUMPHREY was not present, being engaged on another Committee (to investigate the Erie Railroad,) but the inqurly was proceeded with by the balance of the Committee. The Committee was raised originally on the memorial of Mr. LATHAM, one of the Commissioners, who preferred charges, in which he virtually alleged that he had been made a nonenity in the Board; that Messrs. HARRIS and PRUYN had ruled him out, decided upon a plan, employed an architect, made a contract for the erection of a building, or rather preparing the foundation of a building, and all by and *without* his advice and consent. He considered the "without" a vital point, and so appealed to the Senate for redress, and thus came about the appointment of a select committee, and the hearing of yesterday.

The argument in behalf of Mr. LATHAM was opened by Mr. Wm. H. TOWNE, of Boston, who, in proof of the position of his client that he had been ruled out of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, read the following resolutions, which were adopted Nov. 18, 1867:

Resolved, That upon the approval of the plans for a new Capitol, by His Excellency, the Governor, heretofore approved by the new Capitol and Land Commissioners respectively, the authors of the said plan, Messrs. FULLER and GILMAN, be authorized to proceed until otherwise ordered by this Board, to perfect the details of said plans, and to prepare the specifications for the building; their compensation for such services to be fixed and determined by the Board.

Resolved, That upon the approval of the plans by His Excellency the Governor, JOHN BRIDGFORD, of Albany, be authorized to proceed to procure the westerly front of the new Capitol grounds, (above the buildings on State-street,) to be staked out, with reference to the proper grades for the foundation walls of the building, under the supervision of Messrs. FULLER & GILMAN, or either of them, the whole to be subject to the control of the Commissioners, and no work to be done unless with the approval of the Chairman of the Board, under whose direction the same is hereby placed—*the compensation of all the said parties to be fixed hereafter by the Board.*

I give the italics as their own. In his argument the counsel of Mr. LATHAM contended that these two resolves placed the work in the hands of Mr. BRIDGFORD, who was to go on and do it, subject to such remuneration as the Board might fix at some future time, and that Mr. BRIDGFORD was to be controlled by the Board. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, (Dec. 24, 1867,) the following additional resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Board who reside in Albany, (Messrs. HARRIS and PRUYN,) be an Executive Committee, with *full* power in the recess of the Board to do all such matters and things as may be necessary in the prosecution of the work intrusted to the Board, and which may properly be done and transacted by a committee; but no contract for supplies or materials shall at any time be made by said Committee, which shall involve an expenditure exceeding $10,000, unless the same be subject to the approval of the Board.

By this last resolve Mr. LATHAM thinks he was ruled out entirely. Mr. BRIDGFORD was to do everything subject to the Board, and two of the members constituted themselves a committee to control Mr. BRIDGFORD.

Having thus laid down, and, as he claimed, established, the premises that his client, Mr. LATHAM, had been ruled out of all control, Mr. TOWNE proceeded to suggest the reasons which had governed the action of the Board, and the influences which had prevailed in producing the results which he alleged had been attained. In doing this, Mr. TOWNE quoted liberally, and, as he said, literally, from a number of letters written by Mr. GILMAN, who, it will be remembered, is the architect intrusted with commencing the new Capitol. I give a few extracts from these letters. He is writing to his partner under date of

MAY 11, 1867.

I have had a letter from Senator —— this morning, from which it appears that he wrote at once to PRUYN, without waiting to be asked. He says, "I have written PRUYN the strongest letter possible. *If that don't do the work, nothing will.*"

Early in June (the letter is without date) Mr. GILMAN again writes:

"Saw all three Commissioners this morning. Thirty plans submitted. Not one worth a c——, except PAUL SCHULER and FULLER, of Albany; both pretty good. One of the Commissioners evidently in with SCHULER—*for money, I think.* He is a red-headed Yankee mason, and his name is LATHAM. He is a personal friend of the Governor. PRUYN carries HARRIS with him, who (HARRIS) is an Albany lawyer. Now, PRUYN'S *idea is to pay those two, and then give us the Job.*"

TELEGRAM, DATED AUG. 8, 1867.

"—— is here. Come up this afternoon, and bring all the papers."

TELEGRAM, DATED AUG. 9, 1867.

"—— has fixed matters as well as possible. You need not come."

LETTER, DATED SEPT. 11, 1867.

"This action is best explained by the inclosed note of Senator ——, who again came to Albany to help us. I think we are ahead on the general issue, when it comes, as Secretary BARLOW and Engineer GOODELL vote for us right through. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General, dined with us at Mr. —— yesterday, and having been much worked upon by his brother-in-law, the day before, and by Mr. and Mrs. ——, at dinner, came to me after dinner and said that his views were "softening," and that he did hope that in some form or other, or under some design, I should have to do with the building of the Capitol."

LETTER, DATED NOV. 21, 1867.

"PRUYN has gone to Washington to take his seat in Congress, and HARRIS is all right and agreeable. PRUYN will be home in about two or three weeks. Meanwhile LATHAM holds us in check. I hope to see him ere long disappear down a trap-door amid blue and red flame, and accompanied by sulphurous stenches, like *Hiriam*, in the 'Black Crook'—*his equal in plotting against innocence and virtue.*"

That last was a hard hit at LATHAM, who doubtless was but silly satisfied with things as they existed. But a letter dated March 4, 1868, from Mr. GILMAN, (as follows,) seems to explain, and why and wherefore:

"I think our income this year, if we can lift off that damned LATHAM, at Albany (and I think we can this session) will amount to $60,000, in which case," &c., &c.

The speaker closed here, and then Messrs. LATHAM and WERNER followed on the same side, after which the Committee adjourned until another day, (not named,) when the other side will be heard.

LEO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion of the Question of Irish Reform by the British Parliament—Speeches of J. F. Maguire, Earl Mayo and Others—Church Rates to be Abolished.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, member for the City of Cork, in moving that the House go into Committee on the state of Ireland, said, though Ireland was a part of the Empire, and was now peaceful, yet the personal liberty of every man in that country was at the mercy of spies, policemen, or Government officials; and this state of things existed when the records of the courts showed that there were few cases of ordinary crime. He then quoted the statistics of pauperism, emigration and other evils. The country, he declared, was decaying, and its people were in despair. Discontent was a word inadequate to express the state of feeling. He denied the correctness of the assertions made by Lord MAYO and Lord KIMBERLY that the farming class in Ireland were loyal. The cruelty of the past had made a deep impression upon the Irish people, and the effect of all future laws should be to obliterate these bitter remembrances. The laws in regard to tenure of land were defective, and operated so disastrously that the means of a tenant which were good two years ago are worthless now. He denounced the London guilds, which held large tracts of Irish land for their cruelty to their tenants. Ireland needed no commissioners of inquiry on the Established Church; that Church was not suited to the majority of the people, who dissented from it. What would the people of England think or do if Dr. MANNING should lay claim to and occupy the See of Canterbury? Exeter Hall would revolt, and the religious ultraists would join the ranks of the Fenians.

Mr. CHARLES NEATE, member for Oxford City, regretted that Mr. MAGUIRE had offered no plan for a solution of the question.

After speeches from Mr. C. DARBY GRIFFITH, member for Devizes, and Sir FREDERICK HEYGATE, member for Londonderry, Lord CLINTON moved the adoption by the House in Committee of a resolution in substance as follows:

"That the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire, and must be remedied; that the laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people; that the present Church school and land-tenure systems are unjust; and that in the opinion of this House these wrongs should be righted."

Mr. JAMES O'BEIRNE, member for Cashel, in the course of his remarks, declared that the large body of the Irish sympathized with the Fenians. He also replied at length to the attacks recently made upon the people of Ireland by Mr. ROEBUCK.

Earl MAYO, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a long and able speech. He admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish living in Australia or Canada felt no discontent, and even in Ireland that feeling was confined to the lower classes only. There was no prominent Fenian leader in Ireland who was not aided and pushed on by friends in the United States.

He repelled the charge of English mismanagement. The members of the present Government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen, and the police force was composed entirely of natives of the island. He denied that Ireland was governed for the advantage of England. Her wealth had been increased within the last quarter of a century. English capital was applied to the development of her resources and the improvement of her condition. The rate of wages was low, but it was improving. The consumption of spirits, which is the best test of a people's material prosperity, was increasing. There was nothing else which would serve to indicate the prostration and decay spoken of except the positive decrease of crime. He advocated the maintenance of the present policy, but promised that a bill would soon be introduced for the relief of tenants.

At the conclusion of Earl MAYO's speech, the debate was adjourned until next Thursday.

The House of Commons this evening, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to report for passage the bill introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE for the abolition of Church rates.

Mr. WATERS, recently arrested, has been discharged from custody.

The case of MULLANEY is to be brought up in the House of Lords next week.

Minister Dix in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11—Evening.

Gen. DIX, American Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and it is understood will remain here two or three weeks. It is said he has come here on business connected with the question of the *Alabama* claims.

Preparations for the Reception of the Prince of Wales.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, March 11.

Great preparations are being made here and in other parts of Ireland for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Capt. Mackay is Not Guilty of Murder.

CORK, Wednesday, March 11.

The trial of Capt. MACKAY was concluded today. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty on the charge of murder."

ITALY.

Arrival in Rome of Canadian Papal Zouaves.

ROME, Wednesday, March 11.

One hundred Canadian Zouaves, who volunteered for the Papal service, have arrived here.

PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Ratification of the Prusso-American Treaty by the Federal Council—Proposed Prussian Arbitration in the Alabama Question.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 11.

The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States of America, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

It is reported here that a proposition was recently made to Lord STANLEY to submit the *Alabama* claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but he refused to submit the other points in dispute.

MEXICO.

Gen. Grant to Visit the Republic—Particulars of the Assassination Plot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

The *Republican* publishes extracts from Mexican papers, among them a letter from Gen. GRANT, dated Feb. 3, to Senor ROMERO, which was then published in the *Diario*, the official newspaper. Gen. GRANT says: "It was and is his particular wish to visit Mexico during the present Winter, but he will not be able to do so now." He says, nevertheless, he will go after the election; that all events as soon as matters are properly arranged, and everything goes on well.

The *Republican* also has particulars of the attempt to assassinate JUAREZ. An ex-Imperial officer and a foreigner in command of a city regiment were the ringleaders. They are believed to have been employed by SANTA ANNA. The plot included the assassination of the Cabinet.

The Indians Desirous of Peace—Garrisons to be Withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 11.

Advices received at the military headquarters here from Fort Laramie say the Indians, who have congregated at that point, manifest a very friendly feeling, and have come in for the express purpose of meeting the Peace Commissioners with a view of making a treaty with them. Dr. MATTHEWS, Special Indian Agent, who had an interview with the Crows and Sioux, near Fort Phil Kearney, last month, reports them in favor of peace with the whites. RED CLOUD, the most hostile of the Sioux Chiefs, and all the Upper Indians were there, *en route* for Fort Laramie to meet the Peace Commissioners.

Gen. SHERMAN has received instructions from Washington to withdraw the garrisons at Forts Reno, C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney, as soon as the season will permit. These troops will be distributed to other posts, because the line on which they are at present located is scarcely used, emigrants preferring the line of the Missouri River via Fort Benton. They also prefer to travel by way of the Pacific Railroad to its terminus, and thence by the old route.

Montana papers contradict the report of the burning of Kennedy's Ranche, and capture of Mrs. KENNEDY and children.

The report was started by the appearance of the Indians in the vicinity and their committing a number of depredations. The commanding officer at Fort Shaw placed a sufficient escort for Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s coaches running from Helena to Fort Benton, securing the safety of travel. Several hundred settlers of Trinity Gulch, Prickly Pear Valley, have petitioned the Governor of Montana to furnish them arms and ammunition for self-defence against the Indians. Gov. SMITH has ordered Col. SCRIBNER to the threatened locality, and upon investigation to furnish the needed arms and ammunition to the citizens.

Ice Gorges in the Mississippi River.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Wednesday, March 11.

An ice gorge formed below this city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise of the river. At 9:30 o'clock last night, about two-thirds of the city was flooded, and the residents on several of the streets had to be taken from their houses in small boats. The Arsenal bridge was destroyed, causing a loss of $14,000. Eight flat-boats, valued at $30,000, employed on the Rapids improvement, were carried down stream, and will prove a total loss. Considerable damage has also been done by the inundation in the City of Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Wednesday, March 11.

The ice gorge gave way last night. The river fell rapidly, and is now full of ice. The Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad bridge was so badly damaged that the trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried twenty feet down stream.

The Municipal Elections in New-Jersey.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Wednesday, March 11.

The election, which took place in this city yesterday, resulted in a Democratic victory, and a gain of 112 votes over last Spring. The Democrats carried the First and Second Wards.

CAMDEN, N. J., Wednesday, March 11.

The election in this city has resulted in the success of the whole Republican ticket by about 70 majority—a gain of 222 votes.

Oil Refinery Burned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 10.

The oil refinery of S. E. HARRIS, formerly Messrs. HARRIS, STEVENS & KIMBERLY, together with 150 barrels of oil and 2,000 empty barrels, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $7,000; insured for about $3,500. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a workman in repairing the roof with asphaltum.

The Flag-bearer from Vicksburg.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 11.

Sergt. BATES arrived here this afternoon. His trip from Vicksburg has been a perfect ovation. He was received here by the citizens and welcomed to the hospitality of the city by Lieut. ELLIS. Sergt. BATES will remain at the Planters' Hotel for a few days before resuming his trip to Washington.

The Governor of Louisiana Charged with Perjury.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

Governor BAKER appeared before United States Commissioner SHANNON yesterday to answer to a charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, and was released on giving bonds in $2,000 to appear at some future day. The affidavit making the charge against him is signed "HENRY DENNIS, his mark." DENNIS is a negro.

The Shipowners Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, March 11.

The Shipowners' Convention organized this afternoon by the appointment of W. M. EGAN, of Chicago, as President. After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned until this evening.

Extensive Robbery Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 11.

The residence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDSON, on the Cumminsville pike, three miles from this city, was entered this morning and robbed of $5,500 in United States five-twenty bonds and $300 worth of silver-plate. The robbers escaped.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 11.

Corrected returns from 181 towns give HARRIMAN 34,803; SINCLAIR, 31,716; scattering, 19. HARRIMAN'S majority thus far over SINCLAIR and scattering is 3,068. The several counties stand politically the same as last year.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 11.

To-day NOAH TAYLOR introduced a bill into the Assembly of the State incorporating the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company. It authorizes the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River between New-York City and Union Township, Hudson County, N. J.

Resumption of Travel by the Bristol Line.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, March 11.

The steamers *Providence* and *Bristol* will resume their connection with Boston and New-York travel, *via* Long Island Sound, on next Monday.

The Fire at Jefferson, Texas—Loss Over $1,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

The total loss by the fire at Jefferson, Texas, on the night of the 29th ult., foots up over a million of dollars. The Phœnix and Ætna Insurance Companies are the chief losers.

Republican Meeting at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, March 11.

The Republicans opened the campaign by one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city. Hon. L. F. S. FOSTER presided, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senator from Massachusetts, was the orator of the evening. The canvass promises to be active and exciting.

Confession of a Murderer—Contradiction of the Reported Outrage in Claiborne County.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, March 11.

Some years ago, Mr. MILLER, a cashier in a bank in JACKSON, Tenn., was murdered, and the bank robbed of $5,000 in gold, and about $1,500 in paper money. The murder and robbery occurred after nightfall, and the murderer escaped.

The affair remained a mystery until WALKER, who was lynched last week in Maury County, was captured. Just before he was hanged he confessed the murder and robbery, and stated that he was only 18 years of age when he perpetrated the horrible crime.

Later advices from Knoxville contradict the reported killing of two cavalry men in Claiborne County. No collision occured. One of the distillers was arrested, the others escaped.

Sentence of a Memphis, Tenn., Editor—The Tennessee Elections—A Ku-klux Klan Organized.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 11.

Col. M. C. GALLOWAY, editor of the *Avalanche*, was arrested to-night and confined in jail under a warrant issued by Judge HUNTER, of the Criminal Court, sentencing him to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of $10 for an article in the *Avalanche* this morning relative to the arrest of the local editor of that paper yesterday by Judge HUNTER.

Hayward and Carroll Counties have gone Republican.

A "Ku-klux Klan" has been organized here. Several mysterious and sanguinary-looking orders were found posted on the walls this morning.

Robbery of an Express Agent.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, March 11.

Mr. S. B. HAYMAN, an American Express Messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train, due here at 10 o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys after the train left Lackland. The robbers escaped at the next station, carrying with them a package containing $20,000. The messenger was discovered in a bleeding condition by a brakeman on the train. He is very seriously injured, and is now delerious. The money belonged to parties in Indiana and Illinois.

Election of Bishop of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, March 11.

WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS BISSELL, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, New York, was unanimously elected Bishop of Vermont by the Episcopal Convention in this City to-day.

Murder and Suicide in Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 11.

A fearful tragedy occurred here to-day. A man whose name is unknown, attempted to murder his wife but failed. He then killed one of her companions and committed suicide.

The Vote on the Alabama Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, March 11.

The registered vote of Alabama is 171,000, thus requiring 85,000 to ratify the Constitution. It is definitely known that not over 71,000 votes were cast, and not all of these for the Constitution, and that not 2,000 whites voted.

The Finances of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

The City Council last night adopted resolutions requesting Gen. HANCOCK to suspend the laws staying the collection of back taxes, as a measure of improving the condition of the city finances.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RISING STAR.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall March 3, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following amount of specie:

Panama Railroad Co.	$ 19 285 55
Eugene Kelly & Co.	141,011 42
Wells, Fargo & Co.	24,050 13
Loss & Waller	291,800 00
Total	$476,147 47

Congressional Proceedings in the United States of Colombia—Crime at Panama—Affairs in Hayti and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 1, 1868.

Since my last we have had an arrival from Carthagena, bringing important news. The dates are to Feb. 2. Congress met on the 1st, and Señor J. SALGAR was elected President of the Senate and Gen. PAJAN President of the Senate. Both are Liberals. This result was brought about by a reunion of the factions of the Liberal Party—one faction having previously acted with the Conservatives. The further result of this fusion will be found in the determination of Congress to order a large force into the State of Tolenia, to bring it back to Liberalism, the Conservatives having, it is said, by unfair means gotten possession of the State. Five hundred men are already on their way to that State. President ACOSTA, who holds the executive power till April 1, when he will be succeeded constitutionally by Gen. GUTIERREZ, is in accord with the Liberal Party. A revolution in the whole republic is expected to follow this action, as the Conservatives are now very aggressive. It would not be strange if Gen. MOSQUERA should be called home from exile by the Liberal Party.

CRIME.

I wrote you a week since that crime was increasing in this city and at Aspinwall, on account of the bad administration of justice; and every day confirms my opinion. Before, long foreign nations will find it absolutely necessary to interfere here for the better protection of their citizens and subjects. On the 25th ult., one of these outrages on a foreign resident, which are now getting so common, was perpetrated. The victim this time was Mr. C. E. FAWCETT, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. As the facts are correctly given by the Panama *Star*, I cannot do better than to transcribe its article:

"On the afternoon of the day in question Mr. FAWCETT, in company with a friend, was returning home from his customary afternoon drive in the country, when he overtook two young men on horse back, and in attempting to pass them the wheel of his buggy hit the horse of Mr. JOSE PAREDES on the flank, the rider having turned him across the road instead of moving a little to one side. Mr. FAWCETT immediately reined in his horse with the intention of inquiring whether any damage had been done and making an explanation, but before he could do so PAREDES rushed at him and struck him a heavy blow across the cheat with his riding whip. Nothing further occurred at the time. Mr. FAWCETT driving into town without returning the blow.

Later in the evening, about 7:30, when Mr. FAWCETT, never suspecting that he would be again molested, was playing a game of billiards at the Grand Hotel where he lives, PAREDES and two friends entered the billiard-room and approached Mr. FAWCETT, who seeing their former with his hand in his pocket, and fearing he was about to draw a pistol on him, seized him by the wrists and forced him to the ground. When in this position one of the friends put his hands on FAWCETT'S shoulder, making some remark, at which the latter turned his head toward the speaker, for the moment relaxing his hold, of which PAREDES took advantage and shot him from his trowsers-pocket with a Derringer, the ball taking effect in the front part of the thigh and passing upward toward the groin. The would-be assassin immediately got on his feet, and with his friends succeeded in making good his escape before the bystanders had time to recover from their astonishment. The wounded man was then conveyed to his room, where he was promptly attended by Dr. RIEKER, who thinks the wound, although an ugly and dangerous one, will not be attended by fatal results; he has, however, been unable to extract the ball for the present.

Soon after the occurrence the Attorney of the State, and afterward Prefect DIAS attended by DR CASANOVA, visited Mr. FAWCETT'S room for the purpose of taking his testimony, receiving a complaint against PAREDES and making an official examination of the wound. They were informed, however, that it was neither the wish of Mr. FAWCETT nor his friends to institute legal proceedings, satisfied as they were that any such step would merely result in the farce of a trial by jury and an acquittal of the culprit."

Yesterday, Mr. PAREDES was quietly smoking his cigar at the Grand Hotel as if nothing uncommon had happened.

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander JOHN WALTERS, arrived at this port on the 26th, to relive the *Suwannee*, which goes to San Francisco. The gunboat *Penobscot* arrived at Aspinwall to relieve the *Marblehead*, Lieut. Commander FITCH. But it is doubtful if the latter can be found, as he has been absent from his post since the 11th ultimo. It is said the *Marblehead* is at a little port called Porto Bello, 15 miles from Aspinwall, but what the Lieutenant finds to do there no one can imagine. It is extremely important in the present unsettled state of affairs on this Isthmus, that an United States man-of-war should be constantly at Aspinwall.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. W. C. STOUT, agent of the opposition line between Panama and New-York, slipped and fell while coming out of his bath-tub a few days since, and broke a rib. He will be out in about a week.

A fight took place on the deck of the steamer *Fulton* on her arrival at her wharf at Aspinwall, between half a dozen firemen and sailors, which came near terminating fatally for several of them. Knives were freely used, and the decks were covered with blood. Two of the men were stabbed and badly wounded, and one of them now lies in the hospital. The others having gained a little strength, escaped from that institution. Capt. MENN, and First Officer MCDERMIAD, having interfered to stop the disturbance, the first was slightly and the latter badly bruised in the face.

An Italian called Capt. NICOLA, was stabbed in the bowels last week, at Taboga in this bay, and died almost immediately.

HAYTI.

The gunboat *Penobscot* arrived at Aspinwall last night from Port-au-Prince, which port she left on the 23d of February. She brings no especial news, except that SALNAVE was in the interior fighting the rebels, but was not having much success. Port-au-Prince and all the coast was exceedingly healthy.

PERU.

We have papers to the 23d from Lima, and dates from Valparaiso to the 13th February. From Chili there is no news.

Gen. LA FUENENTE, who was nominated Minister of the Government in CANCECO'S Cabinet, has accepted the nomination.

Meetings take place almost every night in Callao and Lima to discuss the question as to who shall be nominated for President. Gen. BALTA appears to be the favorite.

Yellow fever had shown itself in Callao and great fears existed that it will become epidemic there and in Lima.

VIRGINIA.

Progress of Reconstruction—Organization of the Counties—An Elective Judiciary Favored—The Court of Magistrates.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 9, 1868.

After prayer Mr. THOMAS called up the ordinance to prevent the sacrifice of property by providing for the stay of the collection of debts for a limited period. To this Mr. PORTER offered a substitute declaring $2,500 in property, held by every householder, money or wages, exempt from seizure, sale or garnishee, &c. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

Dr. BAYNE rose to a question of privilege. He objected to an article in the *Dispatch* in regard to the expulsion of Mr. LIGGATT, in which it is said:

"Our scallawags, on Saturday, in less than fifteen minutes from the time the offence was committed, upon which the action was confessedly passed, expelled Mr. LIGGATT, of Rockingham, from his seat, and thus secured additional power in that immaculate body for LEWIS LINDSEY, JOE COX, Dr. BAYNE and other distinguished leaders of the Radical column. Thus does the negro in Richmond imitate the white man in Washington; thus does wrong reduplicate itself; thus has Congress, which knew it was violating the rights of the people, misled these ignorant negroes, and afforded a pretext for injustice to the designing whites, who use them as catspaws."

BAYNE said that although he didn't care what the "rebel" papers said about him, and he considered it rather a high honor to be noticed by them at all, still this was the very thing he had warned the Convention against on Saturday. He has then told them they were acting too hastily, and that instead of expelling by an immediate vote, they ought to have appointed a committee, which could have done the business regularly in less than five minutes.

The Supreme Court of Appeals having recently decided that the Stay law could not be construed to exempt property from sale under deeds of trust, Mr. ALLEN called up his resolution, which recommends that no property under deed of trust, or mortgage executed before the 2d day of April, 1865, shall be sold until an appraisement has been made by three disinterested parties; that the property shall be sold on a reasonable credit; that no sale shall be made unless the property bring two-thirds of its appraised value, and that a committee be appointed to consider this matter at once and report provisions for carrying these recommendations into effect.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

The order of the day being the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Immigration, it was taken up. As the subject matter of the report had been disposed of elsewhere, the report was read by its title and laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on County Organizations then came up as next in order.

The scheme proposed by the Committee changes the entire system that has been in operation from old colonial days, and greatly simplifies it. It divides the counties into townships, and in all respects makes their organization conform to that established in most of the other, and especially of the newer, States of the Union. It reduces the number of offices, and for this, if for no other reason, should commend itself to the people. The Courts of Magistrates are abolished, and one Judge of each Court provided for in the counties. In the cities there shall be a Court composed of an Alderman from each ward, and the Judge of the Corporation Court shall preside; which Court shall have jurisdiction over all cases of unlawful detainer, all appeals from the decisions of a single Alderman, the granting of licenses, letters of administration, probate of wills, taking of bonds, and auditing accounts against the State. The Judges to be elected by the people for three years, and the Clerks and Attorneys for four. The Sheriff to be ineligible after two consecutive terms, nor shall he be eligible for two years thereafter to any political office. The Convention occupied the entire day in discussing the first section, and late in the evening it was adopted. In the debate, the Conservative members were favorable to an appointive judiciary, while the Radicals generally showed their hands for popular elections. This matter will however be settled when the Judiciary Committee makes its report.

Mr. PORTER introduced resolutions instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report an article requiring the assent of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court in order to declare null and void any law by reason of its repugnancy to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State; also restricting and limiting argument of counsel, in order that witnesses and jurors may not be kept unnecessarily in attendance. A third resolution by the same gentleman declares it to be a high misdemeanor to justify and uphold an invasion of the State, or a rebellion therein, during the continuance of such rebellion or invasion, by publicly speaking, writing, printing or publishing anything in favor of it. And that in all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth shall be given as evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. These resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HARRISON, of Augusta, Conservative, asked to be relieved from service on the Committee on Public Institutions, because there were three intractable and obstinate "negroes" on the Committee, who prevented it from arriving at any sane conclusions. His request was opposed by BAYNE, BLOND and others, who took great umbrage at the disrespectful manner in which he spoke of their color when he used the expression "three negroes," and Mr. HARRISON had to continue his distasteful association in the committee-room.

COURT OF MAGISTRATES.

A few weeks since, it will be remembered, Gen. SCHOFIELD removed the Court of Magistrates of this city for contempt of his orders. Since then the General has been endeavoring to find a sufficient number of respectable white men, of undoubted loyalty, to fill the places of the gentlemen removed. This morning it was supposed he had succeeded, and four citizens in good standing were named and invited to make their appearance in the court-room and qualify. Only one, however, responded, the other three not having the moral courage to encounter the odium which attaches to all native Southerners who accept favors from the conquerer. It requires more courage to accept such an appointment than it does to run away from a battle. The black carpet-bag brigade will have to be recruited from the North before the offices can be properly filled down here. KAPPA.

Internal Revenue Affairs—Another Raid on Distilleries.

The raid on up-town distilleries, inaugurated by Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, on Saturday night, and continued on Sunday night, was followed up with unabated zeal Tuesday night. At about 11 o'clock, Inspector J. J. COONATTY, with a small force of men, proceeded to the distillery of E. LOWE, corner of West Thirty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. Demanding admittance at the principal entrance and receiving no reply, the officers forced their way into the building, where they found several barrels of whisky and a quantity of new mash.

They also entered a rectifying establishment connected with the distillery, but the tubs discovered therein were perfectly dry, which led the officers to conclude that they had not been in use for some time. The distillery was seized not long since, and it was the intention of the officials to release it within a few days. At the time of the seizure the persons within the building succeeded in making their exit through a door at the rear. Both the distillery and the rectifying establishment are at present in charge of keepers appointed by the Collector.

Inspector COONATTY the same night also searched the large distillery of JOSEPH H. STINER, corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street. He and his men effected an entrance without meeting with any opposition. The seizure was made on the ground of suspected fraud.

The same party also seized the rectifying house in Seventh-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, owned by M. COHEN.

Collector BAILEY believes he has ample proof to show that the owners of the places thus seized were engaged illicitly in manufacturing liquor.

There are other up-town establishments upon which the Collector has his eye, and should they continue to be run under suspicious circumstances, it will not be long before there will be other seizures to record.

Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, is seizing as soon as it arrives, all large and small lots of whisky consigned to his district from Philadelphia. It is understood that a large proportion of this whisky is offered in this market at ninety-five cents a gallon. As the tax is two dollars a gallon, the presumption is fair that the spirits are illicit; and accordingly all whisky is detained until the tax is proved to have been paid.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11—11:15 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet and steady. Consols 93⅝@93¾ for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Centrals	89¾
Erie Shares	40

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, open at 75½@75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 11—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is firmer and advancing. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands on spot	10¼d.
Middling Uplands afloat	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn 42s. ₰ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 11d. ₰ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ₰ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ₰ bushel. Peas, 42s. ₰ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ₰ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ₰ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady. Sugar, 23s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 7s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for common Norths Carolina, and 12s. for medium.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 11, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 26 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 94 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY JAY COOKE & CO.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of its General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C. DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

MISSOURI PAST-DUE COUPONS Bought and sold. O'BRIEN BROS., No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4, 8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 289 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburg and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 11—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110⅝	110¾	5-20 C. '67......	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881......	110⅝	110¾	10-40 Reg........	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62..	106¼	107	10-40 Coupon.....	101	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	109⅜	109⅝	Gold..............	139⅜	139½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107¼	107⅜	June 7.30.........	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅜	108¼	July 7.30.........	105¼	105½
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	106¼	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear *six per cent. interest, payable in gold,* and the principal is *redeemable in gold* in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to $800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustee.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the New-Jersey Water and Gas Pipe Company, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE WATER BONDS, THE SECURITY OF WHICH IS UNDOUBTED, FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. FOR SALE AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.

At the same meeting Mr. William B. Flowery was appointed Secretary.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.
The next term begins WEDNESDAY, March 25. Room and board can be obtained in Bigelow Hall at $3 25 per week. Apply to Rev. WM. P. AIKEN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

TUITION FREE.—A NORMAL CLASS OF twenty pupils will be formed at the opening of the Spring term of the Hudson River Institute, April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—A SCHOOL for 12 boys, on a beautiful farm, 47 miles from the City, near Peekskill; terms reasonable. Consult PRINCIPAL, at Room No. 10 New-York University, for one week.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A family school, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars apply to Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a Parisian; method easy and rapid. Address LESSONS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.
Who wants another Empire State Brick Machine? To be seen at No. 2 Rector-st., in working order. State and County rights for sale. No. 2 Rector-st.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

ARTESIAN OR EARTH-BORING MACHINE, which will sink a well from nine to twenty-four inches in diameter to a depth, if desired, of 3,000 feet; can be seen in operation opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot at Mott Haven; those interested are invited to witness its operation. For further particulars apply to the office of the Earth-boring Machine Company, at the machinery depot of the New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 shares of the stock of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, No. 2,269, in name of Lewis Einstein & Co.
Notice is hereby given that the payment or transfer of said certificate has been stopped, and measures have been taken for the reissue of the said certificate.
STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.
Will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,	Louis Lang,	J. R. Brevoort,
A. Bierstadt,	R. W. Hubbard,	J. G. Brown,
S. R. Gifford,	J. F. Cropsey,	Smillie,
K. Van Elton,	W. L. Sountag,	J. W. Casilear,
	and others.	

FOREIGN ARTISTS.
Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Meissonier,	Dubufe,	Toulemouche,
Ed. Frere,	Merle,	E. Verboeckhoven,
Plassan,	Koek Koek,	O. Achenbach,
Vautier,	Beranger,	J. Robie,
	and others.	

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On FRIDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables in West 15th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., horses, carriages, harness, &c., belonging to the late Mr. John Jacob Astor, deceased.
PAIR BAY HORSES, 11 or 12 years old, switch tails, sound and kind family horses, are afraid of nothing and may be driven with safety.
ONE BAROUCHE, made by LAWRENCE.
ROCKAWAY, in good condition, with pole, made by LAWRENCE.
BUGGY, shifting pole, by LAWRENCE.
Double harness, nearly new; second-hand carriage harness, buggy harness, two riding saddles, whips, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known BERRIAN WAREROOMS, No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 400 4th-av., near 28th-st., THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS, Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., &c., without reserve.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Samuel D. Bussell, Esq., Executor and Trustee of Charles Bussell, deceased:
8TH-AV.—Four lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 142d-st., each 25x½ block.
76TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 76th-st., commencing 205 feet west of 2d-av., each 25x100.2.
Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND 67TH-ST.
58TH-ST.—Two lots on north side, commencing 545 feet east of 6th-av., each 25x100.5.
MADISON-AV.—One lot on northeast corner of Madison-av. and 67th-st., size 25.5x100.
MADISON AV.—One lot on northwest corner of Madison-av. and 67th-st., 25.5x95.
67TH-ST.—One lot on north side, immediately in the rear of the avenue lot, size 25x100.5. Title perfect. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
VALUABLE 5TH-AV. LOT.
5TH-AV.—One valuable lot on east side, 30 feet south of 50th-st., size 25 by 100 feet. Title perfect.

TUESDAY, March 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York:
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE.
ON NORTH 2D-ST.—Handsome two-story high-stoop and basement Philadelphia brick front house and lot, No. 563 North 2d-st., south side, between Leonard and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Lot 25x100, house 25x30, with 10 feet courtyard in front; is in excellent repair, has eight rooms and nine closets, brown-stone stoop, iron railing balcony, back piazza, water on all the floors, heater in front basement, mahogany inside blinds, two parlors, sliding doors, elegant marble mantles, basement walls painted, gilt parlor paper, hall paper paneled, tin roof. Yard with grape arbors, vines, fruit, shrubs, &c. Cars pass the door to all the ferries. Title perfect. Terms easy.

BRICK FACTORY AT AUCTION.
WEST 27TH-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick factory, No. — West 27th-st., south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.; size, 5 x98.9. The front factory is 50 by about 35; on the rear of the premises is a two story brick building 50x25. This property was formerly occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company. In the factory is a 20 to 30 horse-power engine, boiler, &c., all in excellent order; shafting and belting throughout both buildings; gas-fixtures and steam-heaters; hoisting apparatus to the top of the building. This factory is suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Title perfect. Terms accommodating. Possession May 1.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 41 FORSYTH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of F. G. Rogers, executor of JAMES ROGERS, deceased:
FORSYTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick, front and rear, buildings, No. 41 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Hester sts. Leased for four years from May 1, 1868, at $1,300 and water tax. Lot 25x100 feet.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE statuary, artistic bronzes, mosaic tables, Italian marble and alabaster statuettes and vases, clocks, &c., of the late importation of Messrs. T. Zannonia & Co., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, by HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. Full particulars of which will be given in a few days.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of OWEN H. KELLY, will sell at public auction, at No. 193 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, inst., (TUESDAY,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the stock, fixtures, jewelry, &c., of Owen H. Kelly, bankrupt. HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOT ON 86TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
86TH-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 86th-st., 148 feet west of Avenue B. Lot 25x102.2.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott:
The valuable plot of land, together with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. is paved with the Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison and Jefferson avs. are also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high, gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 530 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will, if desired, be sold in plots to suit purchasers.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WATER PROPERTY KNOWN AS THOMPSON'S STORES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Room No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JONATHAN THOMPSON, deceased.
The valuable warehouse and water property in Brooklyn, East River, between the Wall and Fulton ferries, and known as Thompson's Stores, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of 287 feet 6 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 430 feet, with the bulkhead, pier and three brick stores and sheds thereon. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent line.
ALSO,
The valuable property adjoining on the north side, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of about 171 feet and 3 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 403 feet, with the bulkhead and three four-story brick stores. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent lines. The two plots being together 458 feet 9 inches in width, constitute one of the largest and most desirable water properties on the East River, and will be sold on liberal terms. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS' HOTEL.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins' Hotel," opposite the Albany Steamboat Landing.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A CONNOISSEUR OF THIS CITY. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.
HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 12, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine proof engravings, &c., from the private gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this City, among which are very fine copies of Raphael's "Holy Family" and "Mission of Ezekiel," Murillo's "Madonna and Child," "Joseph Narrating His Dream," "Conversion of Saul," interior and figures after Teniers and others, painted to order for present owner, by one of the best copyists in Italy; also, several original modern oil-paintings, fine proof engravings, chromos, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF FULTON-ST. store property, "St. Ann's Buildings," opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to be sold THIS DAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
NOS. 239 AND 241 FULTON-ST.—Three-story brick stores, built in the best manner, Gothic style.
NO. 245 FULTON-ST.—A double-size store, 35 by over 115 feet deep, built in same style.
ALSO, NO. 163 FULTON-ST.—A four story brick store.
ALSO, HOUSTON-ST.—An elegant frame house, bay-window, &c.
Sale positive. Maps are ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
BANKRUPT SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c.
H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, FRIDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of fine silver-plated ware in great variety, of the manufacture of Cristofles, of Paris; Dixon & Sons, of Sheffield; Rogers, of New-York, and other celebrated manufacturers; also, Parian groups, statuettes and busts, Bohemian glass ware, in variety, fine chromos, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, elegant carved rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel; 4 superior rosewood pianos; a large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mirrors, china, glass and plated ware; fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, genteel second-hand household furniture, carpets, &c., removed from residences for convenience of sale. Catalogues morning of sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. SPEAR, Junior, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Dated March 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LORENZ TIVY, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, in said District, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated March 9, 1868.
BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert H. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1868.
mh5-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert Salter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.
f27-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY GILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Giles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York on the 4th day of March, 1868.
mh5-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Antonio Gonzalez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868.
mh5-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MERCHANT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of James H. Merchant: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Merchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
mh5-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHITTEN E. KIDD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Whitten E. Kidd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh5-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM SAMUELS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. BROWN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of McIntyre & Brown, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH, 12 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL A. EGAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HENRY GOODRIDGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM B. WETHERELL, of the town of Freetown, in the County of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, who has carried on business as clerk for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 12, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILANDER H. STEBBINS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 11th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh12-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f27-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RUITMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Ruttman, of the village of Morrisania, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, 1868.
JNO. S. PATTERSON,
f27-1aw3wTh* No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 391.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASSIUS P. PECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cassius P. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f27-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can flute, &c.; unexceptionable City references; wages $12. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in City or country; will do part of the washing and ironing; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook; will wash or iron, or do the general housework in a small private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children and plain sewing; willing to assist at washing or ironing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 34 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly understands her business as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; good reference; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and to mind children; is a good operator on sewing-machine; best reference given. Call for two days at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., at confectioner's store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing, at her own house; is a good laundress, and understands fluting. Call on or address Mrs. MAC, No. 532 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would assist in upstairs work in a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 547 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid; no objection to fine washing; understands fluting perfectly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 West 48th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good reference. Apply at No. 84 White's-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL A situation in City or country as general houseworker; understands plain cooking; is a good laundress; City references; wages $10. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in any style; also a young girl as chambermaid; will make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 85 6th-av., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent bread maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid in a first-class family; City reference. Call at new No. 249 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IRONER and washer, by a young Protestant woman; no objection to the country; City reference given. Apply at No. 77 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress, or be willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Apply at 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., a small house in a lot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent; good reference can be given. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, well recommended, a situation as cook and to wash and iron, or to do housework in the City or country. Call or address FIDELITY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, pastry and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 41st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City, by a cook, washer and ironer; would do housework. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook. Can be seen at No. 195 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or laundress. Apply at 21 Fifth-avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, and also otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is an excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker, and jellies and all kinds of desserts and pastry; no objection to the country or California. Call for two days at No. 116 East 22d-st., near the Bowery; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy girls situations—one as first-class cook; no objection to do part of the washing; the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; both can be highly recommended from their last places. Call for two days at No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of embroidering; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine; City reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced middle-aged American woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take charge of grown-up children, being a good seamstress; willing to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one that thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast bread and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 277 1st-av., in the bakery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; one who is sober and industrious; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a lady; has no objections to sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 217 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to going a short distance in the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a German woman; she understands hairdressing, and all kinds of dressmaking. Apply at her present situation, No. 64 West 19th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City references from last place. Call for two days at 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; would like a private family in the City or country; will do the general housework, if required; has good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS obliged to reside with her parents, to engage with a private family to go out by the day to wash and iron or to do chamberwork; best City reference. Call or address No. 225 West 39th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—AS COOK A SITUATION BY A very good and a thorough cook; has best City reference; good baker, &c.; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A young American woman; can operate on any machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant nurse as child's nurse or lady's maid; would travel with a family to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 2d-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as nurse, who can take care of a child from its birth, or take charge of a nursery; ten years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 324 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 18th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF ONE OR two children, by a Protestant girl, capable of teaching and sewing. First-class references. Address A. C., Station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; best of City reference of nine years' from last place. Apply at No. 393 9th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress in a first-class family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last employer two years. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can furnish first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 151 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS eight years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. No. 325 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; good reference can be given. Call at No. 210 East 6th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would travel with a lady and take care of a growing child. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best reference. Apply at 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 373 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No 275 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; good City references. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; good reference given. Call or address No. 129 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; with the best of reference. Inquire at 493 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESTAURANT, hotel or boarding-house, by a meat and pastry cook. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A PLACE for general housework. Call at No. 456 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES to make a few more engagements by the day, week or month; best City reference. Address No. 910 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country; would milk a cow and make himself useful. Address THOMAS, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; has lived five years in last place; understands his business; best City references; not afraid to work. Address J. H., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, as gardener; no objections to see to a pair of horses and act as coachman; is a steady man; is willing and obliging, and has good reference. Address J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very competent man, who has the very best City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Call or address M. L., for two days, at the new saddlery warehouse of J. P. Trainor & Co., No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter and valet in a private family or first-class boarding-house; good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address THOMAS, No. 345 West 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Englishman; no family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Apply to R. R., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; his wife could take charge of dairy; Protestants and no incumbrance. Address J. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; would prefer a place in Orange, N. J. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German with a small family; many years in this country; understands the business in all its branches; greenhouse, graperies, &c. Call or address ADOLF BACHLER, No. 68 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant man, married, with one child; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and grapery management, in all its branches, with the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer; understands the business and the care and management of a gentleman's place; is an excellent groom; can keep harness in the best order; is married, small family; two years' reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a good steady man, who has held similar situations for several years; can drive well and take care of horses and carriages; has first-class testimonials; has no objection to town or country. Address J. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; first-class in every branch; grapery, hot and cold greenhouse, and flowers of all kinds, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; a good reliable man, married, one in family; good references. Address FRUIT-GROWER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is steady, honest and industrious; a careful driver, and good vegetable gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; has good country reference if required. Address P. K., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a steady, sober man; understands driving and the care of horses; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference from his former employer. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man is a hostler and coachman, plain gardener, &c.; his wife a cook and laundress, &c.; are very useful, willing, and good help, with the most satisfactory reference. Apply to No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man, with the best of references, a situation in City or country, as coachman and groom; no objection to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; wages moderate. Apply to WILLIAM MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER THAT understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all the stock necessary on a farm, &c., to engage with a gentleman as caretaker and overseer; reference exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; good reference from his two former employers. Inquire for G. G., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man; will take a good situation where there is glass, and no other; has lived in good situations and can give the best of City references. Address W. J., Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance; understands his business; has had several years experience among fruits, flowers and vegetables; good references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable young man; has the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with a small family; can give the best of reference; understands his business in all its branches. Address P. M., in care R. Walsh, Esq., Yonkers, Oak Lawn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young man, as coachman in a private family; has five years' English reference and his last employer; can be seen in the City. Call at No. 1,252 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as gardener; is a good florist and kitchen gardener; understands all the branches thoroughly; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17, A SITUation in a wholesale house; is a good penman, understands book-keeping, and has a pretty good knowledge of German; best references given. Address E. H. B., care J. D. Hegeman, 3d-av., 121st-st., Harlem.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A SITUation as farmer or as gardener; wife to take charge of a dairy if required; can come well recommended. Call on or address GEORGE, care of Manahan & Miller, No. 10 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself useful; can procure the best of reference as to character, ability, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thorough experienced and competent first-class groom and careful driver; can give satisfactory first-class City reference. Address S. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man; has lived four years in last place; understands hothouses and greenhouses, and is a good vegetable grower. Address R. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A respectable married man who understands the management of a farm perfectly; good reference can be given. Address T. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER MAN IN a respectable boarding-house, or to take care of a gentleman's office; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a person who has lived with him for some years as coachman and groom. Apply to No. 98 Pine-st., or stable No. 114 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; no objection to the country; is willing to be useful. Good reference from last place. Address T. O., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without incumbrance, as vegetable gardener or coachman; good reference from last place. Please address M. J. L., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced German gardener, who understands all the branches of the business; married; has no children. Apply at No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 526 West 22d-st.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Accomplished, skillful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States. REQUA & PRESCOTT, General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SIX GOOD Protestant cooks, with good references; four competent laundresses, and eight first-class chambermaids and seamstresses; also, competent waitresses—English, Scotch, Welsh, American, German, Irish, Protestants, and others; notice, to competent girls, with good references, no charge until engaged; wanted for first-class situations, at highest wages, at Mrs. WESLEY'S select employment office, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and houseworkers; also, girls lately landed wanted for excellent situations.

$3,000.—DEMOCRATIC EDITOR WANTED—An opportunity is offered to a competent gentleman with the above amount to purchase half interest in a daily and weekly journal, with job office attached. Address EDITOR, lock Box No. 19 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN ON STATEN Island, a young man to act as coachman and take care of a small flower garden; must bring best City references as to character and capability in these particulars. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN who understands the paper-hanging and upholstery business. Also, a young man to learn the business. One or two upholsterers wanted. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and child's dressing maid, competent and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 29 West 46th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 107 West 43d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE AS gardener and cook for the country. Apply at No. 463 West 22d-st., near 10th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE known by the name and style of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by statute of limitation; also, by mutual consent of the parties retiring. All the outstanding business of the late firm will be closed at the office, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
CHARES FOX.

The undersigned, referring to the above card, would inform their friends and the public, that, having purchased the stock and business of the late firm of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, they will continue the clothing and furnishing business in all its branches as conducted by that firm, at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
J. M. VARIAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission, gold and exchange business, under the firm of WHELEN BROTHERS, at No. 105 South 3d-st., and will give their best attention to business placed in their hands. Orders executed at the Board of Brokers and Gold Board in this and other cities.
WILLIAM NEVINS WHELEN,
ROBERT YOUNG.
REFERENCES:
S. & W. Welsh, W. R. Lejee,
Townsend, Whelen & Co., M. Schultz & Co.,
E. S. Whelen.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STOCKBROKERS.—A gentleman of influence and widely acquainted with the financial world is now organizing a stock, gold and banking commission-house; he has $20,000 in cash, and wishes to find two partners with the same amounts and qualifications; he will also receive propositions from well-established firms to become a member thereof. Address, for one week, B. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN, CURTIS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1868.
The business will be continued from this date by the undersigned members of the late firm under the style of GRIFFITHS & UPSON, No. 104 Wall-st.
JOHN GRIFFITHS,
CURTIS P. UPSON.
MARCH 10, 1868.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WEEDEN & MASON, and doing business at No. 97 Barclay-street, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. A. WEEDEN,
W. S. MASON.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE......SATURDAY, May 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold: steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on THURSDAY, March 12.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 2 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, April 4
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $37 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Mar. 14
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDEN, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WAKELEE & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.
For passage or freight apply to
FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The new and elegant steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14,
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17, CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—Now on hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS, CARTS, SPRING ambulances; army blankets, new, $4; McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, tents, wagon, horse-covers, army clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d-st., four-story h. s. bk.	$27,500
West 33d-st., four-story h. s. b. s., French roof	24,500
West 38th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	35,000
West 9th-st., four-story E. b. b. s.	22,000
West 47th-st., two-story h. s. b. s.	16,000
West 47th-st., three-story h. s. b. s.	19,000
West 47th-st., three-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
East 14th-st., four-story h. s. bk.	27,000
East 28th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	28,000
East 30th-st., three-story h. s. bk.	15,000
East 38th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	20,000
Lexington-av., four-story b. s. b. s., French roof	21,000

Also, elegant houses on 5th and Park avs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UN-furnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 690 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, in Mott-st., a large and substantial three-story brick building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; building 60x86; lot 60x90: rented at present for $8,000; a desirable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 516, 25x100 with 100x100 in the rear and buildings thereon. Will be sold if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st. Also, the lease of No. 514, next door, 25x100. Possession of the whole the 1st of May.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON West-st., near Erie Railroad depot; also corner property on Grand-st., east of Broadway; also corner property on Rivington-st.; also store property on Pearl-st., near Broadway. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone front house, 18.9x50, all modern improvements, in perfect order, on 49th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price, terms and permits with KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house in West 34th-st., elegantly frescoed in oil all through, with gas-fixtures, mirrors, Axminster parlor-carpets, shades, &c. Price $29,000. ROBERT H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, for sale cheap, with new and elegant furniture, or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ROBERT H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.:
West 23d-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, $27,500
West 34th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 29,000
East 54th-st., three-story brown-stone high-stoop, 28,000

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ME-dium-priced residence at Newburgh—A first-class, four story high-stoop brown stone house, hard wood finish; located in East 60th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 24x65x100. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 162 West 22d-st., in good order; contains all modern improvements. Apply at No. 6 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 128TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; also, lots on 77th and 78th sts., 9th-av. and other streets and avenues. RICH'D. AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN FIF-teen minutes' of Cooper Institute, three-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, wash-tubs, water-closet, bath, &c., connected with sewer: three lots of ground, 75x100, handsomely laid out as garden and lawn, fruit trees of every description and grapery; stable, two-stories, 25x15, and 75x15 feet of outbuildings as hennery, cow-yard, &c., all in complete order; price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WHITNEY, No. 124 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED for a country place within 20 miles of New-York, (New-Jersey preferred,) a good three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, desirably located in Williamsburg, L. I. Inquire of
J. B. PHILSON, No. 79 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., genteel three-story basement extension dining-room, dumb waiter, tin roof, hot and cold bath, range, gas, water closet, sewered; immediate possession; 25x100; bargain.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OX-ford-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.
Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FORTY-THREE VALUABLE building sites, in the Town of New-Utrecht, beautifully located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounding country, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, and contiguous to first-class improvements; the facilities for reaching the City by cars connecting with the principal ferries, as well as by the Bay Ridge boat, at the foot of Wall-st., render this locality a most desirable one for those preferring a suburban residence. Diagrams and full particulars can be had on application at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.
Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID COUNTRY RES-idence of the late Benjamin F. Brown, situate on Long Island Sound, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 44 acres of land, with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees; a large double house, containing 13 rooms; outbuildings consisting of two large barns, carriage, Summer and wash-house; from this place the view of Long Island Sound is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BELLVILLE, N. J., A COM-modious and well-finished house, containing ten rooms, large cellar and attic, entirely new, situated within 800 feet of the Paterson and Newark Railroad now in course of completion, and commanding a splendid view of the Passaic River and adjacent country. Price $8,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, address C. W. DICKINSON, care of J. A. Gray & Green, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE and 12 acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second floor, hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c.; grounds stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house, if desired.
Also, 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation.
Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River for sale; handsome modern-built dwelling and about six acres of land; gardener's cottage, stable, icehouse, fine garden, fruits, &c.; elegant river and mountain views; ¾ mile from depot and steamboat landing; convenient to churches, &c.; distance from New-York 53 miles. Further particulars with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

CALDWELL HOUSE—A SUMMER HOTEL in a beautiful village three miles from Mt. Clair, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. House large and convenient, 38 rooms; outbuildings extensive. Opened in 1866, and has since been crowded during the season. The property is now offered for sale cheap. For further information apply to GEO. B. HARRISON, No. 312 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AT FLUSHING.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY A fine large family residence and grounds cheap. The Texido mansion will be sold at auction at No. 111 Broadway, on March 17; 80 per cent. can remain on mortgage. For particulars, apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone mansion on Grand-st., near Washington-square; five minutes from ferry; carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors and chandeliers; all complete for $14,000; easy terms. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A FINE FARM OF 72 ACRES, 55 MIN-UTES from New-York, on C. R. R. of New-Jersey; very high land; near station; almost surrounded by wide running stream. Old farm-house and outbuildings, $12,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—$700—2 acres of land; will furnish pasturage for a cow, range for poultry, and a quarter acre fruit and vegetable garden. Plots on Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour in New-Jersey; also, desirable residences and farms. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT pleasantly located, at Clifton, Staten Island; large modern dwelling, outbuildings and about 8¾ acres of ground; price $16,000; terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

AT HOBOKEN—A THREE-STORY PHILA-delphia brick house on Hudson-st., 21.3 front, with every modern convenience; marble mantels; elegantly finished. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, at Westport, Conn.; price, $3,500. Apply to ALVA GRAY, Esq., Westport, or A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, N. J., 9 MILES from New-York, M. and E. R. R., a first-class house, in complete order, containing 13 rooms; nearly half acre of land with fruit. C. L. SMITH, 42 Park-place.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR IN the marble building No. 23 Liberty-st., consisting of two large and one small room. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LEASE, SECOND AND third floors, No. 35 Union-square, Broadway. Size 30x70, and could be divided. Inquire of J. W. BELL, on premises. Immediate possession if required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR, house No. 350 East 57th-st.; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—TWO ELEGANT NEW FACTO-ries, on and near 42d-st.; six floors each; very fine light. H. H. TITUS, No. 506 10th-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT THE corner of Laurens-st. Inquire of Mr. HODGKINS, No. 34 East 31st-st., before 10 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—NOS. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—25x65; WELL LIGHTED, good hoistway, rent low: at No. 41 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.,
OPPOSITE THE PARK,
TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY:
A fine mansion, replete with all modern improvements, completely furnished, together with garden, stable and carriage-house; located in the most fashionable part of the city; 35 minutes from Wall-st.
For particulars apply to
FREDK. A. PETERSEN, Architect,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—A large frame mansion-house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, 40x60, with modern improvements, a good garden, coach-house and stable, and about 12 acres of land, suitable for a large family; situated near West Farms, on the Westchester road, 10 miles from the City; location perfectly healthy; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. WATSON, Nos. 172 and 174 Church-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON HUGUE-not-st., near the church, eight minutes' walk from depot, house, (with 14 rooms,) two acres of land, fine stable, henhouse and hen-yard, fruits, &c.; rent $1,200. Also, on corner of Huguenot-st. and Webster-av., new cottage house, 10 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; rent $600; stable, if wanted, $900. Apply to S. H. ACKERMAN, No. 37 7th-st., before 10½ A. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable and 3 acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NORWALK, Conn., furnished or unfurnished; it contains eleven rooms and sub-cellar, also one half acre of land, with fruit and garden; a beautiful and healthy place, near salt water. Apply to Mrs. A. BROWN, at Westchester House, New-York, or corner of Chapel and Water sts., Norwalk, Conn.

BLOOMINGDALE.—TO LET—THE COUNTRY seat and five acres, beautifully situated on Hudson River at 92d-st., foot of lane opposite Elm-park, now occupied by T. W. Bayard, Esq. Inquire of R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let on the west side of the City; also on Staten Island, (among which are several choice country seats,) and other points adjacent to the City. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A STRICTLY PRI-vate family, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 16th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs.; rent $500 per month, in advance. For particulars, apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 37.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 21 5th-av., s. e. corner of 9th-st.; in perfect order throughout, elegantly frescoed and papered. Apply to H. B. RENWICK, No. 17 East 9th-st., between 9½ and 10 A. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, situated near the Park, three minutes from the depot, and one hour from New-York; possession 1st April or May. Address E. S. WILD, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 100 WEST 20TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of 6th-av., the dwelling-house containing 17 rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen after 9 A. M. until 1st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 321 EAST 41ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av.; stone front, all improvements, in good order, three stories, high basement. Apply to owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock this day.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $600; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON CLIN-ton-place, with or without furniture; also, a house on 128th-st., Harlem. RICH'D. AMERMAN, 840 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a very desirable brown stone house in 45th-st.
J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—4 S. H. S. B. S. HOUSE FOR ONE or two years, furnished or unfurnished, bt. 42d and 33d sts., 5th and 7th avs.; private family of adults. Address one week, L. K., Station E.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED— In a first-class location, by a responsible party, at $2,500 to $3,000. H. PARKINSON, Box No. 5,039.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention with regular and experienced medical care may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, by applying personally or by letter to No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st., second house west of 2d-av.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE three-story and attic house, pleasantly located, west side, near 14th-st., partially furnished, would let the same to a responsible party without children, and if arrangements could be made board with the family. Address O. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A few pleasant rooms furnished to let, with board, to select parties, who may enjoy the comforts of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, with board, in a plain family, to a gentleman and wife; a small bedroom with the above, if required. No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADI-son-square.—Three desirable furnished rooms, connecting, for gentlemen or parties of gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife; two rooms required; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 167 New-York Post-office.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM ON SEC-OND floor of No. 310 East Broadway to a party of two or three respectable men; for two, $7 each, or three, $6 50 each; reference.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, on second floor, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN may find room and board in a private French family by addressing X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., WITHOUT BOARD—a handsome suite of rooms on third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—EITHER IN ORANGE OR SOUTH Orange, near the depot, three good-sized furnished rooms, with board for four adults, servant and child, (under a year old.) Address, for one week, with full particulars, F. H. R., Box No. 2,927 New-York Post-office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CARPETS.

CARPETS—CLEARING OUT SALE OF CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, &c., on easy terms; payments taken monthly; a rare chance for housekeepers. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIR-voyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
MISS McCULLOCH.
MME. STELLA BONHEUR (her first appearance.)
SIGS. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SARTI,
NICOLAO.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 17—LA FAVORITA.
WEDNESDAY, 18—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY, 19—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FRIDAY, 20—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the season the grand romantic symphony, entitled the "Sailor's Dream," composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under the composer's direction.
The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
THURSDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT.
LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
In rehearsal, LA BELLE HELENE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
with a full and well-selected company, for six nights and one matinee, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE MORNING READING ON SATURDAY WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK INSTEAD OF 3 P. M., AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Single tickets for each reading may be procured this morning at 9 o'clock.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
OPERA HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.
J. M. MURDOCH..........Manager.
The eminent tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
supported by the talented young artiste,
MISS MARY McVICKER.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, March 9, ROMEO AND JULIET; TUESDAY, March 10, MERCHANT OF VENICE; WEDNESDAY, March 11, OTHELLO; THURSDAY, March 12, RICHELIEU; FRIDAY, March 13, HAMLET; SATURDAY, March 14, RICHARD III.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY,
BOOTH MATINEE—LADY OF LYONS.
Trains leave depot foot of Cortlandt-st., for Newark, every hour, and, returning, leave Market-st., Newark, at 10:45 and 11:45 o'clock, giving ample time to reach train after the performance.

THE PARIS PICTURES,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. FRIDAY, 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE—33,400 pounds, in clean, good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.
10,000 pounds carefully selected TEA in original half chests, ⅓ Oolong, ⅓ Green and ⅓ Souchong. Packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order, cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.
Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea. Bids for coffee and tea to be made duty paid.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the coffee and tea must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are required to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS.
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:
Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Dalancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av. from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 72d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHM TY.
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed:
460,000 (four hundred and sixty thousand) pounds of good merchantable oats,
575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy hay,
For shipment to South Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Oats and Hay," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Qmr.-Gen.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway, Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...MR. LESTER WALLACK
ROSEDALE
will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
THURSDAY, March 12,
will be presented for the fifty sixth time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway and 30th-st.
Engagement of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her great representation of TOPSY, in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and 30 Scenes. This Great Drama will be presented with a Powerful Cast, Appropriate Scenery and Thrilling Effects, concluding with a Grand and Magnificent Tableau, EVA IN HEAVEN. Saturday, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Matinee at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.
Ole Bull has the honor to announce that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERTS
in New-York on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 20, and a
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, March 21,
Assisted by eminent artists.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 14, at 9 A. M. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.
Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2:
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement of the celebrated
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in conjunction with
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
IN THE SAME RING, ON THE SAME NIGHT.
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LECTURES.

CALIFORNIA.
HON. J. H. WARWICK,
of San Francisco, will deliver a
FREE LECTURE ON
CALIFORNIA.
Her mines and resources, at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
The public are invited to attend.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

"LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."—A lecture by the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., THIS EVENING, at the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 30 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.
4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.
2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.
4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.
ON THE PETITION OF JOHN BROWN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 30th day of May, 1854, for an improvement in Hot Water Apparatus, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 30th day of May, 1868:
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGE-ly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB SET OF PARLOR furniture, only one year in use, at a great sacrifice; curtains and carpet to match. Apply to HENRY J. KELLY, with Geo. H. Mercer & Co., No. 19 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREAT HIT OF THE PANTOMIME.
Crowded Audiences at Every Performance—Songs, Dances and Comic Scenes Enthusiastically Encored. Everybody Delighted—The Spectacle Pronounced Matchless.
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
Clown..........GEORGE L. FOX
Harlequin (from the London Theatres)....Mr. F. LACY
Pantaloon..........Mr. C. K. FOX
Columbine..........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL
MLLE. RITA SANGALL,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL, and M. BAPTISTAN,
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, "SKATORIAL QUEEN."
Mr. J. ENGLER, JR., "CHAMPION SKATER."
OPENING BURLESQUE, BY THE COMPANY.
A GRAND BALLET. SKATING CARNIVAL.
NEW HARLEQUINADE. COMIC TRICKS.
MAGIC CHANGES. TRANSFORMATIONS.
Caricatures..........by..........THOS. NAST
The Scenery..........by..........LEWIS and JOHNSON
The Music..........by..........A. REIFF, JR.

1. Retreat of Romance.	9. Wild's Candy-store.
2. Valley of Fertility.	10. Skating-Pond.
3. Fairy Grotto.	11. City Hall Park.
4. Country Inn.	12. Moon-it Street.
5. A Dining Saloon.	13. New Court-House.
6. Enchanted Garden.	14. Hotel Room.
7. Olympic Theatre.	15. Dell of Ferns.
8. Billiard Saloon.	16. Transformation.

Matinees, 1½ WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAYS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 12,
ELEVENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
DEBUT OF MADAME IZORA ELDER.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Annetta..........Mme. IZORA ELDER
Comare..........Miss A. RONCONI
Count del Fiore..........Signor TESTA
Mirabolano..........Signor BELLINI
Don Asdrubano..........Signor ANTONUCCI
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his great part of the Cobbler, CRISPINO.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13
LAST NIGHT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
DON GIOVANNI
with an immense cast. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing the celebrated letter Aria.
SATURDAY, March 14,
Second Farewell PAREPA-ROSA Matinee,
FRA DIAVOLO.
PRICES:
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Balcony Boxes, $10.
The sale of seats for any of the above performances commences this morning at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and Pike's Opera House.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
in Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
WITH GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
KENO, FARO AND ROULETTE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MONDAY, March 16—LIGHT AT LAST.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
PARSLOE as DICK.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERB MOUNTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The great Equestrienne, Miss KATE FISHER.
MIKE MARTIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF BOSTON ROAD.
Miss Fisher as Mike Martin. The Castle of Oliva.
Mlle CONTA RONZATI, beautiful danseuse.
TO-MORROW EVENING benefit of KATE FISHER.

EVERETT ROOMS.
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.
France since 1848; Italy, Germany, Napoleon and Bismarck: four lectures by ALONZO TRIPP; begin THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at $3 the series and $1 the evening, now for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM.
You have been told that this is the best of amusements and INTEND SEEING IT. NOW GO AT ONCE, as it will close in less than one week.
EVERY P. M. AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,
cor. 15th-st. and Broadway.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND concert, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, inst., at 8 o'clock. G. Washbourn Morgan will preside at the organ. Miss Emma C. Thursby will sing several choice selections. Tickets, 50 cents.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style at the greatest bargains in the City. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SEC-ond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable.
NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANU-facture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

A PHOTOGRAPHER—ONE OF THE BEST locations in the City; a splendid reception and operating room; rent moderate. Apply in the drug-store, No. 184 Bowery.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $50,000 to $75,000 to take an interest in an old established manufacturing business in Troy, N. Y. Address, Box No. 2,073 New-York Post-office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—TOGETHER with the lease and good will; located on 4th-av., New-York. For particulars apply to C. O. PHELPS, No. 62 Wall-st., between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $5. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL BATHS, COM-bined with Electropathic treatment, in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, hysteria, epilepsy, female derangements, &c. &c. Electro-surgical appliances, bands, belts, braces, abdominal supporters, &c., &c. W. F. J. THIERS, M. D., Electrician and Physician-Accoucheur, No. 247, (old, No. 171) East 35th-st., New-York. 2d house west of 2d-av. The 2d, 3d and 4th-av. and 34th-st. cars each pass within one block. N. B.—Electro-medical appliances for sale, with full instruction. Private lectures to ladies. Exclusive apartments, with all modern conveniences and private attendance for respectable ladies during accouchement.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEAD-ACHE, nervous affections of the ear and eye, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, &c., promptly cured by a lady physician, at No. 726 Broadway. New remedy for colds, coughs, lung difficulties, &c. No malpractice.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE-gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MER-cury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREEN-WICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

J. & J. COLMAN'S DOUBLE SUPER-FINE London Mustard obtained the only silver medal at the Paris Exposition, being the highest award granted for mustard. Sold by the best grocers in 1 pound and ½ pound tins, full weight.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

shall require it. The substitute was read as follows:

Strike out all of the enacting clause and insert in lieu the following:

That the act entitled an act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, and the act entitled an act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes, passed on the 16th of July, A. D. 1866, shall continue in force for the term of one year, from and after the 16th of July, in the year 1868, excepting so far as the same shall be herein modified, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to reëstablish said bureau, where the same has been wholly or in part discontinued; provided that he shall be satisfied that the present safety of the freedmen shall require it.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the Bureau in any State, whenever any State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations with the Government of the United States, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States; unless, upon advising with the Commissioners of the Bureau, and upon full consideration of the condition of freedmen's affairs in such State, the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that the further continuance of the Bureau shall be necessary; provided, however, that the educational division of said Bureau shall not be affected, or in any way interfered with until such State shall have made suitable provision for the education of the children of freedmen within said State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That unexpended balances in the hands of the Commissioner be applied for the education of freedmen and refugees, subject to the provision of the law applicable thereto.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of the volunteer service, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other capacities who have been or may be mustered out of service, may be retained by the Commissioner where the same shall be required for the proper execution of the laws, as officers of the Bureau upon such duty, and with the same pay, compensation and all allowances from the date of their appointment, as now provided by law for their respective grades and duties at the dates of their muster out and discharge, and such officers so retained shall have respectively the same authority and jurisdiction as now conferred upon officers of the Bureau, by act of Congress, passed on the 16th day of July, in the year 1866.

Mr. ELIOT addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, and in defence of the Freedmen's Bureau, in regard to which the public mind had been led astray by the statements of the President in his vetoes and speeches, as if those statements came from a person on whose word reliance could be placed. But the people ought not to rely on the statements of facts; they would find in the end that they would be carried so far from truth, that if a ray of truth could travel a million times as fast as a ray of light, it would take a million times as long to reach them as it takes a ray of light to come from the sun to the earth. [Laughter.] He did not wish to be extravagant, and believed he had put that rather strong. He declared that the whole amount of money taken from the Treasury of the United States for the support of the Bureau was $3,847,854. He had been asked what the aggregate amount of appropriations made by Congress for the Freedmen's Bureau was, and in answer to that he would say that the aggregate appropriations amounted to $10,780,750.

Mr. ELDRIDGE questioned Mr. ELIOT as to the amount realized by the Bureau for the sale and use of abandoned lands and property in the South.

Mr. ELIOT replied that the Bureau had come in possession of property abandoned by rebels and unrepentant owners, who deserved hanging, and that if the Bureau had been allowed to retain possession of such property the Treasury need not have been called on for any sum for the support of the Bureau. He charged upon the President, and upon the President's supporters, that it was because of their action, and of their opposition, that the expenses of the Bureau were not paid out of this abandoned property, as had been the design of Congress.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, expressed a desire for information how Mr. ELIOT could reconcile the theory that these freedmen were competent to frame institutions for the government of States with the fact that they had to be provided for by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. ELIOT said he should not expect to satisfy the gentleman from Kentucky on that point.

Mr. TRIMBLE suggested that the gentleman might try to satisfy the country.

Mr. ORTH intimated that the country was already perfectly satisfied.

Mr. ELIOT closed his speech with a defence of the Bureau and of the laws establishing it. The Republican Party, he declared, was not to be affrighted back from its appointed work. There may have been corrupt and self-seeking men in that party, and unwise and ill-considered measures adopted, but the great record of the party would remain. That party stood not on its defence; it needed no defence; it proposed to carry on attacks here, at home, on the stump, by speech, by voice, and by press. It proposed to carry on the fight against the slave-born power beaten in the field, but hopeful yet, by cunning strategy, to undo the work which the national arms had accomplished.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was taken from the Speaker's table, and, on motion of Mr. PAINE, was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

ALABAMA.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, took up the bill for the admission of the State of Alabama.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, opened the debate by a speech in support of the bill, contending that although the Reconstruction laws required a majority of the registered voters to vote on the proposed Constitution, the State should nevertheless be admitted. First, because that provision was unusual and improper; and second, because intimidation was used to keep voters from the polls. The Committee had had before it some two hundred affidavits, all tending to prove the latter fact; that a system of ostracism, social and financial, prevailed in Alabama; that loyal white men were deterred in thousands from voting, and that such an unprecedentedly severe storm had been raging in Alabama during the election period that other thousand voters had been kept from the polls, one man actually being drowned in attempting to swim a stream in order to get to the place of voting.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether, assuming all those statements to be true, that would warrant a violation of the law of Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied in the affirmative, both for himself and for the Committee. All sorts of plans, he said, had been resorted to by the rebels there to prevent men voting; and the Committee was satisfied that a large majority of the registered voters were in favor of the Constitution, and would have voted for it if they could. Under all these circumstances the Committee could see no reason why the people of Alabama should be told that Congress would go back on them, and that they should have to go through the whole work over again, particularly as under the new Supplementary Reconstruction law a simple majority of the persons voting would govern in all future elections.

Mr. LOAN inquired how the fundamental condition in the bill, that universal suffrage should not be denied or abridged, could be enforced?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that Alabama would come in on that fundamental condition, and would be bound by it.

Mr. WOOD inquired how Alabama, if she were now admitted, and should afterward deny or abridge the right of suffrage on account of color, could be taken out of the Union again?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was not proposed to take her out of the Union again, but Alabama would be estopped from going behind the bill for her admission.

Mr. LOAN inquired the number of white votes cast in the Alabama election?

Mr. FARNSWORTH could not inform him, but stated that there were 30,000 white men in Alabama in full accord with the liberty-loving people of the State.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, stated that but 1,000 men voted against the Constitution, and they were supposed to be white men who did vote.

Mr. LOAN asked what assurance there was that if Alabama were admitted it would not be found after the next election in the hands of the rebel party.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that there was enough to satisfy the Committee that a very large majority of the voters in Alabama were in favor of the Constitution. He alluded again to the intimidation exercised and the threats used in the rebel papers against all who would vote for it.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether the loyal blacks in Alabama were in the habit of reading rebel papers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the loyal blacks were usually as capable of reading rebel papers, or any other papers, as the disloyal whites were in his colleague's (Mr. ROSS) district.

Mr. BOYER inquired whether any witnesses had been examined before the Committee, or whether the facts stated by the gentlemen did not rest entirely on *ex-parte* affidavits.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that, in the absence of his colleague, (Mr. FARNSWORTH,) three witnesses had been examined before the Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE subsequently stated that so far as the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. BROCK,) a member of the Committee, had any knowledge, there were no witnesses examined.

Mr. KERR asked whether Congress had ever before in the admission of a State reserved the right to repeal the acts of such State.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that in the admission of the gentleman's own State, (Indiana,) conditions had been imposed.

Mr. KERR admitted that there was a condition imposed in reference to the taxation of certain parts of the public lands, but any violation of that limitation was to be remedied in the Courts; and now by another law of Congress, the Speaker should bear him testimony, that the courts had furnished that remedy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked where the Courts got their authority?

Mr. KERR—They got it from the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—They got it from Congress, and if Congress can clothe the Courts with authority to execute a part of the compact, why cannot Congress itself do it?

Mr. KERR—It was not part of a compact, it was simply a condition relating to the public lands, in which the State of Indiana never had any title.

Mr. BECK, one of the minority members of the Committee on Reconstruction, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He disclaimed all knowledge of any report having been submitted to the Committee, and said he knew nothing of such report until he saw it published in the newspapers this morning.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that the gentleman from Kentucky (BECK) had been generally very attentive to his duties on the Committee, and very polite, but that, nevertheless, the first thing that was read to the Committee was a short report, and he was very much astonished to find that it had not been laid this morning on the desks of members.

Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, concurred with the statement of Mr. STEVENS. He recollected the reading of the report.

Mr. BECK inquired when and where it was read.

Mr. HULBURD replied that it was read on a Saturday night at a meeting held at the Chairman's rooms.

Mr. BECK declared that neither he nor his colleague (Mr. BROOKS) had had notice of any such meeting. He went on to argue against the bill. Even admitting, for the purpose of argument, that all the Reconstruction laws were constitutional, he claimed that under those laws even the Constitution of Alabama had been rejected. Disguise it as they might, the simple question was, whether Congress should force on the people of Alabama a Constitution which every white man in the State loathed and abhorred. Out of 75,000 registered white votes, many of which had been given for the Convention, not one had been cast for the Constitution. There were but 1,005 white votes given, all told, and they were all against it. It would be much more manly for Congress to remove the veil, which was too transparent for disguise, and to declare that Congress intended to hold and to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces; to put them under their former slaves, and to hold them for partizan purposes until they should vote according to the behests of Congress. As to the declaration in the preamble, that the Constitution was republican in form, he declared that it was so in the sense that the gorilla is human in form. If Congress were determined to make a Constitution for Alabama, let a good one be made, and not one which the people of no Northern State would have; because the people of Alabama would not have it, why should they be denounced and punished as contumacious. If the Reconstruction laws had not permitted voters, who were opposed to the Constitution, to abstain from voting, with the assurance that less than a majority of the registered voters could not adopt the resolutions, they would not have pursued that course. Having done so, however, on the faith of the law, they were not now to be punished for it. He referred, with comments, to the petition of the white people of Alabama to the Senate of the United States, begging not to be placed under control of a barbarous race, but rather to be held under a military government exercised by men of their own race. Why should this bill be passed now, when, if the assertion were true, that a majority of voters of Alabama were in favor of the Constitution, it would be sent back and be voted on again? Was it because it was necessary to have two Alabama Senators to vote for the impeachment of the President? Surely that would not be avowed. He warned Congress of the danger of putting too much power in the hands of Gen. GRANT—a man who had not shrunk from sacrificing ten, twenty or thirty thousand men in the various battles of the Wilderness—lest he might turn out to be to Congress what Cromwell was to the Long Parliament. He appealed to Congress to profit by the example of the Amphyctronic Council, who, when it was proposed after the war between Thrace and Lacedemonia to erect a monument in honor of the victory, said: "No; let nothing be done to perpetuate the fact that there ever was a strife between Greece and Thrace."

Mr. ARNELL next addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill was laid aside temporarily, Mr. FARNSWORTH stating that a vote would be asked to-morrow.

THE FICTITIOUS DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, to which was referred the investigation ordered last Monday as to the fictitious destruction of the bonds in the Treasury, made a report which he asked to have laid on the table and printed.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the report embraced the testimony.

Mr. VAN WYCK said it did not. The Committee did not deem it necessary to incur the expense of printing the testimony.

Mr. LOGAN objected to the reading of the report, unless the evidence was also presented and read. That evidence would show that he was justified in making the statement, notwithstanding the fact that the very evening the inquiry was ordered a telegram had been sent to the Associated Press that his statement was without foundation. He did not intend to permit any imputation to be made on his veracity.

Mr. VAN WYCK explained that having, in company with Mr. LAFLIN, called on Gen. SPINNER the same evening, and ascertained that there was no fraud or suspicion of fraud in the matter, he thought it his duty, not as a member of the Committee, not as a member of Congress, but as a citizen of the United States, to make the facts known and remove the alarm and apprehension which the statement of the gentleman from Illinois was calculated to produce. He proceeded to explain in detail how the misapprehension had arisen. A somewhat heated colloquy took place between Messrs. LOGAN and VAN WYCK, the former contending that in justice to him the evidence which sustained his statement should be published, and the latter holding that the Committee had only been influenced by the public aspect of the question, and had not deemed the veracity of the gentleman from Illinois to be called in question at all.

Mr. LAFLIN corroborated the statement of Mr. VAN WYCK, and declared that there was nothing in the dispatch in question which should be tortured into a reflection on the personal character of the gentleman from Illinois, or on the statement which he had made in the House.

Mr. WELKER, a member of the Committee, disclaimed any idea on the part of the Committee of suppressing the evidence.

Mr. VAN WYCK said the evidence would be ready to-morrow morning, and he did not want the report read till then.

Mr. HALSEY, another member of the Committee, said he had just seen the clerk who reported the testimony, and that he could not have it transcribed this evening.

Mr. LOGAN obtained the floor and defended his own position. He declared that if the Treasury Department were charged with anything, it had its attorneys at both ends of the Capitol to attempt to choke a man down or to cover him over with slime. One would suppose, he said, that the Treasury Department was filled with angels, with the Archangel Michael at their head, and that there was no such thing as corruption there. He asked the Committee on Retrenchment to state whether or not it had knowledge of the fact that the Treasury Department had redeemed $70,000 of counterfeit bonds some time ago, which fact had not been made public.

Mr. VAN WYCK said that when the question would come up to-morrow the inquiry would be answered.

Mr. LOGAN, recurring to the facts in connection with the certificate of the destruction of $18,000,000 of bonds, related the circumstances which justified his statement, particularly the circumstances that Mr. NEAL, one of the clerks, who had signed the certificate, had told him that he supposed it was done to cover up a reported loss of $20,000,000 of bonds. He declared his determination to puncture the rottenness of that rotten concern, the Treasury Department, and he notified the Committee on Retrenchment that he would give it work enough to do within the next four weeks. He did not intend to be bought off, or scared off, or driven off, but would do his duty in face of all men and all the powers, and all the committees on earth or Heaven. It was a rotten institution from its head to its foot. He believed that officials of the Treasury were defrauding the Government, not only by the sale of bonds but by giving out dies and paying counterfeit bonds and duplicate bonds, and yet they found defenders on both sides of the capitol to whitewash and call them honest men.

Mr. LOGAN gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats. BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

The house of J. B. Parsons, Esq., office No. 79 Cedar-street, was saved from being robbed by burglars on Wednesday night last, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which aroused the family the instant the window was raised. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

As a specific for Burns, Rheumatism, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Swellings, &c., &c., DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is without an equal. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—Knox's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 12	New-York	London.
Europe	March 14	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	March 12	New-York	Havana.
Liberty	March 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, *via* Baltimore, by the *Liberty*, close at 6 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 17 | Sun sets..... 6 03 | Moon rises...10 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 13 | Gov. Island.11 02 | Hell Gate....12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia, R. M. Lee & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Martha Stevens, Chance, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Albemarle, Lancaster, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Jas. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Virginia, Sherwood, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Barks E. S. Rogers, Ballard, Cadiz and a market, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ganger Rolf, (Norw.,) Baulsen, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Thessaglia X., (Greek,) Calamoil, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs G. F. Geery, Ward, Nuevitas, N. L. McCready & Co.; Anna Wellington, (Br.,) Johnson, Cardenas, Dallett & Co.; Matanzas, (Span.,) Rebasa, Cadiz for orders, J. de Rivera & Co.; L. & W. Armstrong, Dill, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; D. Trowbridge, McCarthy, Demerara, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schooners G. R. Bradford, Bowie, Rockport, Mass., J. A. Staples & Co.; Granite State, Crocker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; White Sea, Blachford, Port Spain, Trinidad, Jones & Lough; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Boyle, St. Pierre, Mart., B. F. Small & Co.; West Wind, Vickers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; W. Flint, ——, Bucksville, Snow & Burgess; Convoy, French, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Six Sisters, (Br.,) Grant, St. John's, N. F., M. E. Green & Currie.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall March 3, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. March 7, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat De Sota, bound S., off Watling Island. March 8, lat. 28 36, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steamship Santiago de Cuba. Experienced strong N. E. winds off Hatteras.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Ship Herald of the Morning, (of Boston,) Sears, San Francisco Nov. 7, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; crossed the equator in the Pacific Dec. 4; passed Cape Horn Jan. 10; crossed the line in the Atlantic Feb. 16, in lon. 25. Jan. 10, 45 miles N. W. of Cape Horn, spoke ship Merrie England, and Br. bark Prince Alfred, both bound west.

Bark Ione, (of Sunderland,) Mathews, Colombo Ceylon Nov. 23, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 11; crossed the equator Feb. 11, in lon. 37. Has been north of Hatteras 10 ds., with northerly gales. Feb. 29, off Cape Hatteras, passed brig Stockton, of Stockton, bound N.

Bark Meguntlcook, (of Boston,) Hemmingway, Buenos Ayres Jan. 4, with hides to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Ensign, (of Dundee,) Duncan, Shanghae Nov. 12, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Angier Dec. 1, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13, St. Helena Jan. 25, crossed the equator Feb. 9. Dec. 7, lat. 13 S., lon. 100 E., in the Indian Ocean, had a cyclone from S. W. to N. E.; lasted 26 hours. Dec. 17, lat. 25, lon. 68 45, had another cyclone from N. W. to S. E.; lasted 48 hours.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 12 ds., with hides to J. N. Harvey. Had northerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Lindisnes, (Norw.,) Olson, Newcastle 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. March 10, 60 miles E. of the Highlands, passed a vessel's lower mast and other spars, with rigging attached; apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Land o'Cakes, (of Liverpool,) O'Neil, Cochin Nov. 25, with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13, St. Helena Jan. 26; crossed the line Feb. 9, in lon. 29; had fine weather on the passage.

Bark Charles & Edward, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Connauton, Messina Feb. 4. via Gibraltar 10th, with fruit to Henry & Ball. Sld. in co. with schr. Thomas Holcomb, for Baltimore. Off Gibraltar, passed brig Anna, from Palermo for New-York.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Messina 57 ds., and 40 ds. from Gibraltar, via Delaware Breakwater March 10, with fruit to John E. Devlin—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Brig Stockton, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Montevideo Jan. 1, with hides to Walsh, Field & Way. March 1, lat. 38 45, lon. 74 20, had a gale from S. W. to N. E.; lost foretopgallantmast, jibboom, split foretopsail and shipped heavy seas on deck.

Brig Hazard, (of Boston,) McFarland, Sagua la Grande 12 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co. Had light winds and calms the latter part of the passage.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Skofield, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 26, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Imprudence, (of St. John, N. B.,) Simpson, Cardenas 22 ds., with sugar to Wylie, Knevals & Co. March 5, off the Highlands, had a heavy gale from N. W., and was driven 200 miles east; put into Long Island Sound, and got fast in the ice; had to put to sea again; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras; lost fore and main gaffs, split foresails and jibs. Feb. 20, off Elbow Key, spoke schr. Addie Lyons, from Boston for Mobile.

Schr. W. K. Chapman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. James L. Hess, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Lind, Para Feb. 18, with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. D. B. Warren, Horton, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Queen of the South, Carson, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlburt & Co.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. B. Jennings, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harry Landell, Walden, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Susan H. Dibson, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gerard, Campbell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Old Chad, McClintock, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wild Pidgeon, Phillips, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Ryer, Etheridge, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Skinner, Thatcher, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. E. Benton, Hardy, Norfolk, for Providence.

Schr. Leading Breeze, McCrea, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Sawyer, Sawyer, Virginia.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Falconer, Nelson, Southport.

Schr. J. Smith, Smith, City Island.

Schr. Charles L. Day, Walsh, Gloucester.

Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Hud & Frank, Williams, Fall River.

Schr. White Rock, Jones, Northport.

Schr. Eliza S., Roland, Northport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Brown, Northport.

Schr. Sarah, Willson, Southport.

Schr. L. A. Toiles, Palmer, Northport.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. McSnay, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Perfect, Low, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Merro, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Union, Aberam, Virginia 3 days.

Schr. Edwin A. Grozier, Slocum, Norfolk 3 days.

Schr. J. S. Weldin, Bowen, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah L. Halsey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop E. Brooks, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Sloop Helen, Rollins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Helen, Rowland, Northport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11—Arr. bark The Queen, Liverpool.

BOSTON, March 11—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; schr. Samuel Gilman, Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11—Arr. brig Water Witch, from St. Jago; schr. Daybreak, Sagua, for Baltimore; the latter encountered a severe gale on the 1st inst.; lost sails and sustained other damage. Spoke on yesterday, brig E. Houton, from Cardenas for Portland, short of provisions. She had on board the crew of the brig J. C. York, of Portland, from Sagua, which foundered in a gale on the 1st inst., in lat. 30. Left brig Alice in port, loading for Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., March 11—The steamship Austrian, Capt. Aiton, from Liverpool Feb. 27 and Londonderry Feb. 28, arrived here to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11—Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; schr. Jessie Smith, for Boston.

Arr. ship Pocahontas, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Minnesota, hence Feb. 20, (spoken March 5, with loss of screw,) arrived at Liverpool to-day.

The New-York Submarine Wrecking Company have sent their steamer Rescue, with steam-pump, &c., to bring to this port the Spanish brig San Juan, which vessel put into Greenport leaking and in distress.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 11—The steamship Creole sailed to-day for New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 24, bark Cerealia, Liverpool; steamship Bolivar, Curacoa; 26th, steamship Tyne, Hole, Jamaica; 28th, steamship Nouveau Monde, de Velency, Santa Martha.

Sld. Feb. 25, schr. T. D. Wilder, Heather, Trinidad, Cuba; 26th, brig Louis Clark, Bartlett, do.; 27th, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; March 1, bark Hannibal, Hawkins, Cienfuegos; schr. Glengarry, Yates, Trinidad, Cuba; 2d, schr. Castle, Smith, Carthagena; schr. Rigolette, Williams, do.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 4, barks Signal, Smith, for New-York same day; J. D. Godfrey, for Liverpool in 4 ds.; brig David Owen, for do. do.

At Para, Feb. 18, brigs Silenus and Fred Clark; schr. E. C. Knight, all for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—The steamship City of Boston, Capt. Roskell, of the Inman Line, which left New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at this port late last evening, on the way to Liverpool. This vessel was incorrectly reported last evening as the City of Limerick.

GLASGOW, March 11.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived in the Clyde last evening on the way to this port.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11—P. M.—The Great Western Steamship Company's steamer Minnesota, Capt. Price, from New-York Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arrived here this P. M., with loss of propeller.

THE FINEST

DIAMONDS,

FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,

IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.

STAR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY,

Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 271, March 11, 1868.
59, 68, 42, 24, 3, 43, 37, 44, 66, 2, 63, 14, 4, 71.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 272, March 11, 1868.
31, 15, 2, 11, 72, 63, 33, 67, 10, 62, 55, 17, 29.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 219, March 11, 1868.
37, 59, 23, 28, 12, 70, 50, 43, 51, 64, 20, 53, 52.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 220, March 11, 1868.
44, 23, 45, 70, 74, 47, 61, 35, 40, 57, 48, 18, 29, 13.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 163 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PRICE REDUCED.

FIFTY COPIES FOR $50.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe for the

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It is Cheap because its Circulation is Larger than that of any other Newspaper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

GAIN IN CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

	Copies.
WEEK ENDING JAN. 14	2,990
WEEK ENDING JAN. 21	5,920
WEEK ENDING JAN. 28	7,409
WEEK ENDING FEB. 4	8,708
WEEK ENDING FEB. 11	3,621
WEEK ENDING FEB. 18	4,151
WEEK ENDING FEB. 25	4,155
WEEK ENDING MARCH 3	5,109
WEEK ENDING MARCH 10	4,756
TOTAL GAIN IN NINE WEEKS	46,819

WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of *all* men, but of *white* men, that blacks have no rights which whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to that reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for *One Dollar per annum*: That is to say, for fifty dollars we will send *to one address* fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To mail subscribers our prices will be:

$2 for one copy, one year, 52 issues.

For $9, received at one time, five copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers.*

For $15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers.*

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers* to one post-office.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $55, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to names of subscribers* to one post-office.

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $25, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $50, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE to getter up of club.

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to coöperate with us! please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Business Letters.

We print the following from among business letters received by THE TRIBUNE:

WYNANT, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1868.

Editor Tribune: Here you have $54. Send 55 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. We have 60 voting Republicans in this township, and about 260 Democrats.

Thurman's vote last Fall was	250
Hays	39
Democratic majority	211

When I came here, two years ago, there was not one copy of THE TRIBUNE taken. I claim the *banner* for the largest number, compared with the number of Republican votes polled. Who can beat it?

R. A. RICHARDSON.

POST-OFFICE, DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 26, 1868.

Editor Tribune: You will find check for $56 for 51 TRIBUNES to be sent to the names of subscribers annexed. Other names will be forthcoming. Yours, hastily,
E. A. BROWN, P. M.

NEW-FLORENCE, Feb. 25, 1868.

Editor Tribune: Inclosed please find check for $16 for TRIBUNES. We still expect more. You might give our township a little puff. This is the largest club ever got up. We poll a vote of 160, with a Democratic majority, or at least has been, in the past. We think the scales are turning. Respectfully,
R. S. ELLIOTT.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 26, 1868.

Editor Tribune: I inclose a check for $100. This amount was given by thirty different individuals, and it is their desire that so many WEEKLY TRIBUNES as the money will pay for for one year shall be sent free to men in the close or doubtful States who now vote the Democratic ticket, on condition of their agreeing to read them. The contributors think this to be the best use that can be made of the money, but if you know of any better way of advancing the good cause they wish you to use it in accordance with that judgment.
Yours truly, J. DEAN.

SOMERSET, Penn., Feb. 24, 1868.

The Tribune: For the inclosed draft for $100 on Philadelphia please send to Somerset, Pa., 100 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE and one copy SEMI-WEEKLY.
NOAH CASEBEER.

ROCKPORT, Atchison Co., Mo., Feb. 20, 1868.

Editors Tribune: Inclosed find $15 for twelve more copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, to be added to the club of twenty sent you the 1st of February by me. I expect to keep increasing our club as opportunity offers. I feel it the duty of some good citizen in every locality to take the time and raise a club for THE TRIBUNE—the cheapest paper published, and containing more trustworthy intelligence, home and foreign; more of the true spirit of Americans than any other, and of stamina enough to advocate a true and just policy, from which the journals of the day shrink.

Hoping that the subscribers will be soon gratified and interested in their numbers of it, I am, respectfully,
T. J. HAWTHORNE.

MANSFIELD, Tioga Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1868.

Publishers Tribune: Inclosed I send you $25 for 25 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address, to be added to my club of 61 heretofore forwarded you. As I promised, this club will reach 100 copies, notwithstanding there are 40 copies, new subscriptions, of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE taken at this office in addition to those I have sent you. Yours truly, S. B. ELLIOTT.

IONE VALLEY, Cal., Feb. 12, 1868.

Editor Tribune: Inclosed please find money order for $50, for which you will please send 50 copies of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE to Postmaster, Ione Valley, Cal., and one copy extra to the getter-up of club.
Yours truly, MARY SCUDDER.

P. S.—I will probably send you another order in the course of a few days. M. S.

HONESDALE, Penn., Feb. 28, 1868.

Editor Tribune: Inclosed find certified check for $150, to pay for 150 copies of THE WEEKLY (Campaign) TRIBUNE. We want the privilege to add to this list. Please publish the names of the Republican County Committee for Wayne County, as follows: C. P. Waller, President; H. A. Woodhouse, Secretary; C. C. Jadwin, Treasurer; R. A. Smith, Giles Green, Capt. J. R. Ross.
Yours truly, H. A. WOODHOUSE.

SHESHEQUIN, Bradford County, Penn.

Editor Tribune: I send you Kinney & Brigham's check on First National Bank, Waverly, N. Y., for $154, for which you will please send 156 numbers of WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. You will please commence with this week's number, if possible, as it is full of interesting news. This we call a nice thing for a town of some 350 voters.
Yours, truly, G. W. PHILLIPS.

LEONARDSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

N. Y. Tribune: Inclosed find drafts on New-York for $68, less exchange, 17c., for which please send us

1 copy Greeley's portrait	$1
1 copy SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE	3
65 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE (including free copy)	64
Total	$68

Thus you will see that we have nearly three times the number that we had at this office last year. We shall probably send on more names still. Commence from No. 1,380, Weekly. Respectfully yours,
WM. H. BRAND.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 18, 1868.

Editors Tribune: Inclosed you find a check for $50, for which you will please send us 50 copies of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, commencing with this week's paper, by mail. Can we add any additional numbers to the above within a few weeks at the same rates? as we expect to increase the number to 100. Yours, &c.,
S. OSWALD & SON.

HANCOCK, Delaware County, N. Y.

Editors Tribune: We inclose herewith our draft on Messrs. Howes & Macy for $50, for which you will please send fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to the address of John Newton, at this place. We hope to add more in a few days, at club rates.
Respectfully yours, F. & E. B. SMITH.

SOUTH CORINTH, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

Tribune: Inclosed find check for $50, for which please send 51 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE, commencing at the expiration of our present club. This is the largest club ever obtained for any paper at this office.
Yours, DANIEL REILY.

SMITHPORT, McKean County, Penn., Feb. 28, 1868.

The Tribune: Please find inclosed check for $55, less exchange. Please send to names of subscribers 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Yours truly. T. SEEMS, P. M.,
Smithport, McKean County, Penn.

TRENTON, N. J. March 3, 1868.

The Tribune: You will add 25 to our club, making in all 150. I inclose check for $25. Truly yours,
H. AUSTIN, per ISRAEL HOWELL.

FULTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.

The Tribune: Inclosed I hand you draft for $27 50, making in all cash subscriptions for 100 copies of your WEEKLY. Please add the following names to the lists already sent, and send the balance to my address for the present. Please commence with next week's edition, and oblige, Yours truly, H. C. HOWE.

BINGHAMTON, Broome County, N. Y.

Publishers New-York Tribune: Inclosed find draft on First National Bank, New-York, for $125, for which please send to my address 125 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE (together with the extra copies for getting up the club) for one year. Respectfully,
SAMUEL LEE.

OFFICE OF UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 29, 1868.

Publishers New-York Tribune: Inclosed please find my check for $50, for which please send 50 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Samuel A. Holbrook, Freeport, Me., in accordance with your advertised rates. I called a meeting of our County Committee, and proposed to them that we take some action to procure subscribers for your paper, and we instructed the Town Committees to take the matter in hand, and to-day I am able to order for the town of Freeport. Other towns are at work. Westbrook has nearly completed a list, which will be ordered in a day or two.
Yours, very truly, LEWIS B. SMITH,
Chairman Union County Committee,
Cumberland County, Me.

POST-OFFICE, CLARION, Penn., March 6, 1868.

The Tribune: You have inclosed Post-office order for $50. Send to my address 50 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Respectfully yours,
MILES BEATY, Postmaster.

HOULTON, Me., Feb. 29, 1868.

The Tribune: I herein inclose two Post-office orders, one for $30 and one for $29, for which please forward 60 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address for one year. CHARLES P. TENNEY.

BIG PLAIN, Madison County, Ohio, March, 3, 1868.

The Tribune: I inclose you money orders for $58, for which please send to my address 58 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and oblige,
Yours truly, JAMES A. PRINGLE.

PATASKALA, Ohio, March 5, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed find Post-office money order for $50 on New-York office, for which please send to this office 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one for me to give to some man who has no dollar, and oblige. Yours truly, W. C. ELLIOTT, P. M.

HASTINGS, Mich., March 2, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed find Post-office order for $23; add 24 numbers to our club, making in all 115 copies for the 113 sent. Expect to get more yet. Yours,
R. J. GRANT.

LA GRANGE, Ind. March 2, 1868.

The Tribune: Please send me 66 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, also $1 worth of TRIBUNE ALMANACS. Inclosed you will please find Post-office orders for $66. Very truly yours,
WM. COLLETT.

POST-OFFICE, SANDWICH, Mass., March 6, 1868.

Publishers of The Tribune: Inclosed I send you a money order for $50 for 50 subscribers for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Respectfully yours,
FREDERIC S. POPE, P. M.

RENSSELAER FALLS, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1868.

The Tribune: Send 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the inclosed $50 Post-office order. I want the privilege of adding to my club. Your obedient servant,
J. W. BROWNE, P. M.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 29, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed please find $66, to pay for 60 subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year.
Yours respectfully, JAMES E. RUST.
Will send more in a few days.

MANSFIELD, Tioga Co., Penn., March 7, 1868.

Publisher Tribune: To-day I send you $25 for WEEKLY TRIBUNE, to be sent to my address. This more than fulfills my promise of 100 copies, ($85 forwarded heretofore.) This will entitle me to another extra copy in addition to one already sent, hence you will please send me 26 copies for to-day's remittance. Truly yours,
S. B. ELLIOTT.

MAHONING, Indiana Co., Penn., March 2, 1868.

Publisher Tribune: I send drafts on Tenth National Bank of New-York for $70, and $2 cash, for which send 73 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which we think is doing pretty well for a small country post-office, as there was never a club of more than 20 copies of any paper taken at it. Yours, &c. I. R. KINTER.

LYSANDER, P. O., Onondaga Co., N. Y., March, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed please find draft for $60. Send one copy of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and address the same to Dr. G. McCarty; he desires *portrait of the Editor*. And for the $50 send 50 numbers of THE WEEKLY to my address, and in lieu of the extra number I would prefer the portrait. Send one if you can, and oblige, Yours truly, R. L. SMITH.

JARVIS, DeKalb Co., Ind., March 2, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed find $70, for which send 71 copies of your WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Yours truly, G. W. YOUNG & CO.

BLOOMVILLE, N. Y., March 3, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed find draft on Messrs. Cary, Medcalf & Co., for $60, for which please send 60 copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Yours, &c., JAMES R. WHITE.

ELYRIA, Ohio, March 6, 1868.

The Tribune: Inclosed find $31. Send 31 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Wm. H. Park, at Elyria, making the club now 171. I have now sent THE TRIBUNE $191 60 since this year commenced, and shall continue to do all I can for its circulation, as the best means of aiding the Union Party.
Truly yours, J. H. BOYNTON.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, those wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to advertise in

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The aggregate circulation of the *Tribune* is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty, and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of the *Tribune*—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of the Daily *Tribune* is, of course, mainly in New-York and Brooklyn, but it is very large in all the Eastern Cities and throughout the country. It is believed that in no other newspaper will advertisers reach so many first-class customers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under appropriate heads, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS each insertion.

About ten words average a line. Deaths and Marriages are charged ONE DOLLAR.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives, sons and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the country, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Notwithstanding the large size of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE the pressure of news is so great that we are compelled to allow but a small space for advertisements. This is a manifest advantage to all whose notices appear, as they are conspicuous and mostly read with as much interest as the news.

That the TRIBUNE is the most economical medium for advertising is well known, and conclusively proved by those whose advertisements frequently or continuously appear in its columns.

The great advantage that must accrue to any one who takes this method of making known his wants, his merchandise and manufactures, it is very easy to understand, but can hardly be over-estimated.

Every person having a farm for sale should advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as short as possible, stating the advantages offered. Farmers wishing to purchase farms can always find chances by inserting a short advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Agricultural implement manufacturers and seedsmen find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE especially valuable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is also large, and is a very valuable medium in which to adverse.

Advertisers are reminded that the three editions of THE TRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, are subscribed for by entirely different persons, so that advertisements inserted in each will reach all classes.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

Terms, cash in advance. Address,
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NEW PATENT

DUPLEX METALLIC ENDS

SUSPENDERS.

THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST FRENCH STYLES, PATTERNS AND QUALITY, AND ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE HANDSOMEST GOODS SHOWN IN THE MARKET. THEY ARE MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MF'G CO.,

Warerooms and Office,

Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts.,

NEW-YORK.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING CO. ARE ALSO THE MANUFACTURERS OF J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE-SPRING) SKIRTS, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, (near Canal-st.)

SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN

AT PRICES LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

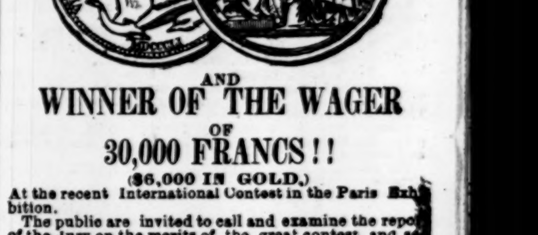
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES,

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS



AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

BREAST MILK.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for healthy mother's milk, containing, by analysis, the same ingredients, is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, used by the best physicians, to whom I am permitted by name to refer. It prevents costiveness, and nourishes amazingly. Sold by druggists. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

REMOVAL.

J. S. LOWREY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

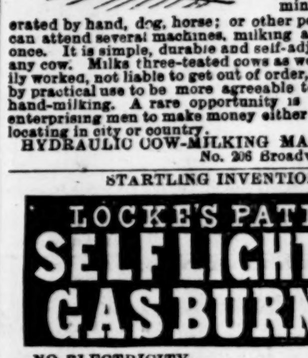
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

HYDRAULIC

COW-MILKER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—All who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW-MILKER, patented May 22, 1866, and Feb. 18, 1868. *A sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows.* It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows perfectly dry in from two to three minutes. It is operated by hand, dog, horse; or other power. One man can attend several machines, milking as many cows at once. It is simple, durable and self-adjusting. Will fit any cow. Milks three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and has proved by practical use to be more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country.



HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO.,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

STARTLING INVENTION!

LOCKE'S PATENT

SELF LIGHTING

GAS BURNER

NO ELECTRICITY,
NO FRICTION,
NO CHEMICALS.

TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED.

Applied to any gas fixture without alteration.
Samples sent free on receipt of $1.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to the trade.
All communications addressed to
RICHARD B. LOCKE,
Secretary Self-Lighting Gas Burner Co.,
No. 451 Broome-st.,
New-York City.

FIRE ESCAPES

FOR

TENEMENT HOUSES,

Made to conform to the requirements of the new law by

GEORGE R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Office No. 201 Centre-st., Cor. Howard.
Excelsior Iron Works, Foot of 14th-st., East River.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.